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LONG BRO'S
HOME FLORIST
ILLUSTRATED.
1874

WASHINGTON

Buffalo 1874

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NOTICE.

ELIAS A. LONG of our firm, formerly connected with Mr. Peter Henderson's establishment at New York, has direct charge of our greenhouses and grounds, and all packing, mailing and shipping of orders is executed under his personal supervision.

The City of Buffalo is advantageously situated for making direct and expeditious shipments to all parts of the United States or Canadas, either by rail or water. Buffalo is 425 miles west of New York; Rochester, N. Y., is 69 miles east of Buffalo on the New York Central Railroad.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, by Long Bro.'s, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

Long Bro's Order Sheet
OF FLORICULTURAL STOCK.

Enclosed find Post Office Order, Amount, ... $_____

" " *Cash,* " . . . . . _____

" " *Draft,* " . . . . . _____

For which send the following list of Plants, Seeds, &c., to the address of

Name, _____

Post Office, _____

County, _____

State, _____

Date, _____ *1874.*

In making out their Orders, our customers will oblige us greatly by writing the names of Plants and Seeds separate, placing each on the pages designated for them.

NUMBER.	PLANTS.	PRICE.
	NAMES OF PLANTS HERE.	

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
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ENDORSED

NAMES OF PLANTS HERE.

NUMBER.	PLANTS.	PRICE.

NAMES OF SEEDS HERE.

UMBER.	SEEDS.	PRICE.

NUMBER.

SEEDS.

PRICE.

NAMES OF SEEDS HERE.

REMARKS.

THEY ARE SATISFIED.

Our friends and customers are usually quite lavish in giving expression to the satisfaction, pleasure and surprise realized by our manner of filling their orders; and many pages might be devoted to the publication of their kind letters, but we desist—however gratifying it might be—beyond giving place to the few following, which are sufficient to give strangers to our establishment some idea of how we serve patrons.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, July 16, 1873.

Gents,—The plants arrived safely on Monday last and were in as good condition as could be expected, from a ride nearly across the continent, *at this time of the year.* A few were dead, but as there were so many more than I sent for I cannot complain. Several gentlemen of my acquaintance are so well pleased with my shipment that they have already decided on sending you large orders in the Spring, it being almost too late for this year. Thanking you for your prompt attention to my last order, I remain, Yours, &c., W. MEADOWS.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. CLAREMONT, N. H., April 14, 1873.

The seeds ordered by our club came to hand to-day, and all call them better and more in a package than they usually get. They are very much pleased with the extra packets you were so kind as to send. Enclosed find remittance, for which please forward the following plants by express. Respectfully, M. R. STEELE.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. LANCASTER, PA., May 7, 1872.

Respected Sirs,—We received the plants and flowers all in very good order, apparently growing. You certainly deserve credit for your skill in packing flowers and plants. Yours, EZRA F. LANDIS.

LONG BROS. OSHKOSH, WIS., July 22, 1872.

Gentlemen,—Upon reaching home, a few days since, I found the plants ordered from you had arrived before me, nearly all in excellent condition, the Hanging Basket especially attracting attention, for its beauty and freshness, notwithstanding the extreme *heated* term and long ride. Respectfully yours, C. R. NEVITT.

BAY CITY, MICH., June 28, 1872.

Sirs,—The plants arrived by mail in due time in excellent order, the large-leafed Begonias were in fine condition, not a leaf crumpled; parties present when I unpacked exclaimed, "Surely they were put up by skillful hands." I did not lose a single plant sent by you, although receiving about sixty altogether, which certainly speaks well for quality of plants and also for mode of packing in general. I shall be glad to receive your Catalogue another year. Thanks for extras, they were nice and pleased me much.

Yours, MRS. E. J. HARGRAVE.

LONG BROS. PORT COLBORNE, PROVINCE OF ONT., May 12, 1873.

Sirs,—The plants came direct, were fresh and in good order. You are certainly skilled in the art of packing. I am well pleased and return you many thanks. I received the flower seeds some time ago.

Respectfully, MRS. C. CARTER.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. MARQUETTE, MICH., June 29, 1872.

Sirs,—The plants together with the Hanging Basket received from you came in excellent order and have given *entire* satisfaction. The members of the Club were pleasantly surprised by the size of the plants ordered and the extra number sent. They expressed themselves ready to send to your establishment again should they ever want other additions to their collections. Respectfully, H. E. MORSE.

MESSRS. LONG BROTHERS. ST. JOSEPH CO., INDIANA, May 1, 1872.

Sirs,—Your letter of the 24th instant came to hand the 28th; went to Walkerton the next day, eleven miles distant,—received the basket of plants which were in very good condition, none of them wilted—except the Number Six Verbena. The plants I ordered were nicer and larger than I expected to receive. The Mrs. Reynolds Rose has two large buds, one of them looks like opening to-day. The extras you sent were splendid, and more than paid express charges and extra trouble, for which you have our sincere thanks. Those seeds you sent were received some time ago. I remain, your sincere friend, MRS. LA SEYBOLD.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. CLAREMONT, N. H., April 13, 1873.

My plants arrived yesterday all safe and sound; they were without doubt the best packed plants that ever were received in this town, all being very fresh and nice and also healthy. I counted upon the climbing Rose you could not supply, but feel well satisfied as the matter now stands. Yours truly, NORMAN B. WILLIAMS.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. JEFFERSON CO., COLORADO TERRITORY, June 17, 1872.

My fruit trees and flowering plants came to hand in good shape, the package sent by mail being but five days on the route. I enclose your price for two Noisette Roses and one Lemon Verbena, which please send by mail if it is not too late. I have been so very busy, please excuse the delay. My wife is well pleased with the flowers. Respectfully yours, O. F. BARBER.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. VAN WERT, OHIO, May 1, 1872.

We received both Oleanders in good condition and were much pleased at their size and appearance. Please find enclosed seventy-five cents. If you have not shipped the plants ordered by Mrs. W———, of this place, send with them one more large English Ivy. Respectfully yours, H. D. MORAN.

LONG BROS. NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., June 7, 1872.

Gents,—The basket you sent the 28th, containing plants, was received the 3d—everything in fine condition not an exception. The Geraniums, Verbenas and Pansies were in blossom, and really it seemed more like receiving a bouquet from a neighboring garden than from one a thousand miles away. Your system of packing, it seems to me, has now reached perfection, but with your enterprise and perseverance I have no doubt you will still make improvements. I must in particular commend your excellent taste in the selection of tri-colored Geraniums, they were very beautiful. In the future I shall not hesitate to leave any order to your judgment in being filled. The vegetable plants, Cabbage and Tomatoes, are doing nicely,—the latter ready to bloom. I think there must have been some delay of the basket on the route or perhaps at the Express Office, as the order filled for Mrs. ———, later than mine, arrived the same day, but if so it only convinces me that with your system of packing, "delays are *not* dangerous." Yours, S. M. PAYNE.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. WAKEMAN, HURON CO., O., July 23, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I must thank you for the generous manner in which you filled my order. The plants arrived in perfect condition and have thriven beautifully. Enclosed please find ——— for which send at your earliest convenience the list of seeds named below. Respectfully, MRS. M. E. LEWIS.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. KILBOURNE CITY, WIS., April 13, 1872.

Dear Sirs,—The plants arrived by last evening's mail in most excellent condition, for Mrs. W——— and myself, for which accept our hearty thanks. Enclosed please find ——— for the following order, which I would like sent to Mrs. ———, Columbia Co., Wis., being a present to my mother. Yours, LOTTIE W. ORR.

P. S.—*Dear Sirs,*—You know it is said that a woman's letter is always finished with a postscript, but as the plants came in the evening mail, we did not open them fully until we could get the pots ready for them. After the letter was sealed, mother informed me there were extra plants in each package, so I wish to send double thanks for this unexpected pleasure. L. W. O.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., April 29, 1872.

Gentlemen,—The Basket of Plants I ordered, arrived to-day in very excellent condition, and contained many more than I ordered, for which we are very much obliged. I think you can hardly realize the pleasure you give by sending so many extras. The Camellias are very fine plants. I now enclose three dollars and twenty-five cents, for which send the enclosed list of Dahlias, etc. I had thought of leaving them until I could select strong, well-formed plants, but know that I shall be perfectly satisfied if they are as good as those just received from you. Again thanking you for the extras, I am, yours respectfully, E. C. DIXON.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. DAVISON, MICH., May 19, 1872.

How shall I express my satisfaction at receiving the package of plants by last mail in such excellent condition? Come from greenhouses hundreds of miles away, and yet so fresh, so beautiful, and nearly all with buds or flowers, when I opened the package; and such exclamations of surprise from the children and others present, as each removal of packing unfolded a new surprise in plant and bud and flower. Our neighbor, Dr. H., called in the next day and enthusiastically joined in the general admiration. He particularly admired the Verbenas and Pansies, looking so fresh and nice, and in triumph bore away with him a sprig of the odorous Musk plant, when he left. I had just set them out in a dish and moistened the moss, when an agent for seeds from ——— establishment came in. My husband told him we had just opened a package of plants received by mail. "Plants!" he said, "you must mean bulbs of course." I told him not bulbs, but well-rooted flowering and also early cabbage plants from a greenhouse. This he could hardly credit until we brought them in for him to see. He was perfectly amazed; you should have seen his eyes; had never seen anything like it; had heard of mailing plants but never knew in what shape they were sent. "Such plants, by mail, and looking so nice." I forgot to mention about the several extras; they were just as beautiful as any of the plants; many, many thanks for them. I study the HOME FLORIST with much pleasure, and have no doubt my plants will continue to flourish and be the delight of ourselves and the neighborhood during the entire Summer. Awaiting your next Catalogue with much eagerness, I remain, In all sincerity, MRS. M. E. SUMMY.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. SANGAMON CO., ILL., April 21, 1872.

The plants ordered, and mailed on Wednesday last, arrived Saturday in very nice condition and are entirely satisfactory. Many thanks for the extras. MRS. R. L. PERKINS.

LONG BROS. NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., May 23.

The plants I ordered from your establishment were received in *excellent condition,* much better than I had conceived it possible, and were as moist and crisp as though they had never seen a mail bag. One of the Verbenas blossomed the very week of its arrival, and with one exception they grew right on most vigorously. The "Ball of Fire" Verbena I thought would die, but as I had succeeded in keeping one over Winter I did not care so much, but it is now growing finely. They are all beginning to bloom finely now, and the Pansies are the delight of my eyes; they were splendid plants and are now covering themselves with bloom. The varieties are distinct and they are by far the finest specimens I have ever seen in Nebraska. I believe *you* would think some of them somewhat remarkable in regard to size. My friends are so well pleased with them that they all want some of the same kind. They are indeed splendid. One of my brothers-in-law here has always patronized ———, and this year before your Catalogue came, sent his order, which was not filled in a good manner at all—that is, the plants. The Verbenas are nearly all dead, as they had not a particle of earth about the roots and were perfectly dry when they reached here; he sent for a dozen I know, and I cannot say that there is a healthy plant among them. I take great pains to show him mine every time he is here, and shall try and persuade him to order of you hereafter. The seeds you sent my sister proved good, as I have some of each kind, and they are all coming up beautifully. Hoping your success may continue to increase, I remain, yours, &c., MRS. D. W. HERSHEY.

LONG BROTHERS. GILSUM, N. H., June 1, 1873.

The plants arrived by last night's mail in good condition. Many thanks for the extras. The Hydrangea is a fine plant and is as fresh as though just taken from the pot. Please send me your Bulb Catalogue published in August. FANNIE HOUGHTON.

LONG BROS. MANITOWOC, WIS., May 18, 1873.

Sirs.—The basket of plants arrived on the 10th inst. I think they would have been here sooner, but our harbor was blockaded with ice. The plants were in splendid condition; not a plant wilted, and the extras well paid express charges; please accept our thanks for them. If I had fifty it would not be enough for myself.

Yours truly, MRS. N. M. PATCHEN.

LONG BROS. BATH, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1873.

I received the Roses ordered from you; they arrived in good condition and are *very* satisfactory.

Yours truly, MRS. B. F. YOUNG.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. MORRISON, ILL., May 9, 1873.

Gents,—The basket of plants you sent Mrs. Gilbert, our club agent, on the 6th, arrived on the 8th inst. everything in fine condition without an exception. The Rose, Verbena and Fuchsia were in blossom. There were many more than ordered, for which we are much obliged. There was one omission. I (being one of the club) ordered a Bignonia, but by some mistake received a Begonia instead. We are all so well pleased that we have decided to send another club. Yours truly, MRS. MARY HARLOW.

LONG BROS. UNION DEPOSIT, PA., May 19, 1873.

Dear Sirs,—The Roses arrived seasonably, most skillfully packed, and in an excellent condition; finally more than I ordered, for which I send many thanks. Very respectfully, L. A. HAUCK.

MESSRS. LONG BROS. MARSHALLVILLE, OHIO.

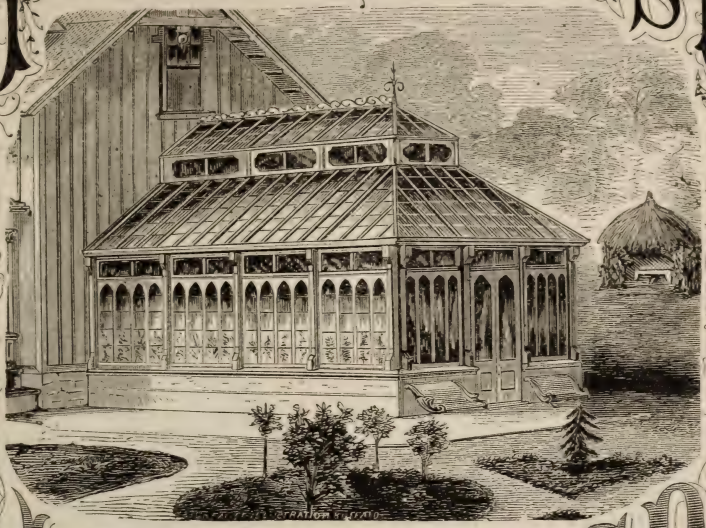
I received your HOME FLORIST AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, and return thanks for the same; it is quite an improvement upon the one you last sent. The plants received from you by mail, came through in excellent condition and all grew finely. As my neighbors are as fond of flowers as I am, I will try among them to make up a Club order for you this year. I enclose the names of persons to whom please send a copy of your Catalogue. May increased success crown your efforts is my sincere wish and desire.

Very respectfully, REBECCA BAER.

At the Third International Industrial Exhibition, held in Buffalo during October, 1873, we were awarded the first prize Silver Medal for the BEST DISPLAY OF PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

LONG BRO'S

Home Florist



ILLUSTRATED.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE subject of Floriculture, in its application to the beautifying of American homes, is receiving increasing attention with each succeeding year. Every annual return of Spring-time marks the beginning of many attempts at cultivating flowers and plants, by amateurs, while thousands who have, perhaps, long tasted of the sweets that Nature's flowery kingdom unfolds to the partaker—seek, with the recurring season, to grace the work with additional charms—with new interest and beauty. The HOME FLORIST AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Plants and Flowers is designed to aid all classes of cultivators, but especially those who aspire to the rearing of a higher and choicer order of plants and flowers than are common at the present time, in many homes where floriculture receives attention—aiming to carry those who adopt its teachings, over obstacles which tend to cause failure and discouragement, and to promote an interest in every plant, bulb, seed or tuber whose culture is attempted, by treating on the three points most essential to be studied, namely, the nature, adaptability and requirements of each distinct kind; also, introducing advanced ideas and descriptions of appliances, for insuring the most advantageous management of any plants and flowers employed in adorning the home. That we have succeeded in the undertaking, we will leave to our patrons and others who receive the issue for 1874—our third edition—to decide.

We consider it an evidence of progression, that people of floricultural taste are learning to act upon the fact that more than seeds *alone*, or bulbs, or plants, are required for beautifying gardens and homes with flowers; that in the best kept gardens are used judicious selections of some of each, with most gratifying results. No matter, scarcely, how small an investment is to

be made in stocking the flower garden, it can be done more advantageously by selecting from lists of greenhouse and bedding plants, annual, biennial and perennial seed-grown plants, bulbs, and tubers, than by investing the amount in varieties of any one class alone.

Annuals and other seed-grown plants are valuable for the flower garden, it is true, and no collection of plants would be complete without many of the varieties. We have seen gardens where none but these were employed, which were beautiful and pleasing during the entire Summer season; and persons who expend but little for floral decorations should depend largely on these for their flowers. But where vivid display, richness of color, and exquisite fragrance are sought, plants that are propagated and sold from greenhouses, and also bulbs, etc., are necessary. Planting even a very few Verbenas, Scarlet Geraniums, Lantanas, Gladiolus, Monthly Roses, and others we describe, add to the grounds a brilliancy of color and afford an abundant daily bloom, from the time of setting in Spring, until October, and with many, even November, which find no equal in seed-grown things. It is also next to impossible to nicely stock a Hanging Basket, Vase or Window Box without the use of greenhouse plants.

New beginners in flower growing are apt, sometimes, to have over-ambitious ideas in regard to selecting varieties; they invest largely in everything found in the catalogue, only to regret the injudicious step when the time of planting and cultivation comes. We advise those making first selections to begin by selecting varieties that are easily grown, and give them the best attention. A dozen choice plants, besides the productions from half a dozen packets of flower seeds, well cared for, will give more real enjoyment to the cultivator than a hundred plants and other stock left to take care of themselves. The most careful new beginner is likely to meet with little difficulties and drawbacks, which, by unpropitious weather, or other causes, are always expected will attend out-of-door floricultural operations. In these the young florist who has a love for the work and its fruits should find no cause for being discouraged. The most skilled florist has always something to learn; and no mistake will be made but that you will be wiser for it, and the better prepared for future emergencies. Success, gained at the expense of slight failures and inconveniences, will be enjoyed the more for them afterwards. After a season's experience you will see the safety of striking out more boldly in purchases and plans, and each year will place you higher up that scale to perfection which every cultivator of flowers aspires to.

Customers unacquainted with the different kinds of plants, who hesitate to make their own selections, by stating any object they wish to effect, also the sum they desire to expend, giving the names of what they already have, may leave the selections to us, and we will be almost certain of satisfying them, as from years of experience in supplying plants to the public, we often know what purchasers want better than they themselves do. It will be better generally, however, for those ordering to study the descriptions of varieties and make up their minds which they prefer, as the information thus gained will be valuable.

BULB CATALOGUE.—In August we publish a Catalogue of Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Snowdrops, and other hardy bulbs, which we furnish to *all* our customers. Our stock will consist of direct importations from Holland, from first-class growers.

The hardy bulbs are well adapted for Winter blooming in the house and conservatory, and also for garden culture, as they are perfectly hardy and come in flower very early in the Spring.

OUR NURSERIES.—These are located at Williamsville, ten miles east of Buffalo, where, under a different department, we grow a general variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, Creepers, and other nursery stock. Our customers requiring anything in this line, would do well to correspond with us, at Williamsville, N. Y. (P. O. address), before purchasing elsewhere.

DO PLANTS POISON THE AIR WE BREATHE.—There is a notion prevalent that the presence of growing plants in the sleeping or living room is detrimental to a healthy atmosphere by their giving out poisonous carbonic acid gas in the night time. The investigations of chemists demonstrate that growing plants do exhale an almost imperceptible quantity of carbonic acid gas, which, in very small proportions, is necessary in the air we breathe. They also show that the quantity exhaled at night is but the one-sixteenth part of what the same plants *absorb* from the atmosphere during the day, and convert into nearly its own weight of oxygen, thus rendering a poisonous gas, that derives its origin from various sources, into one of the principal elements of pure air. If carbonic acid gas is emitted from plants in dangerous quantities, it certainly would exist largely in the night atmosphere of a close greenhouse heated to a tropical temperature, and crowded from floor to rafter with rank vegetation. Yet, in our experience, we have never known the slightest ill effects to be realized from night work in greenhouses, neither in cases that have frequently occurred of workmen making the warm greenhouses their sleeping quarters of a night and even for an entire winter, which, to our satisfaction, affords practical proof that the notion is a fallacy; and the fact that perhaps no healthier class of men can be found than greenhouse operators, who work constantly in an atmosphere where plants are growing, would prove, instead, that living plants exert a beneficial influence upon the air we breathe.

THE GROUNDS AND FLOWER GARDEN.

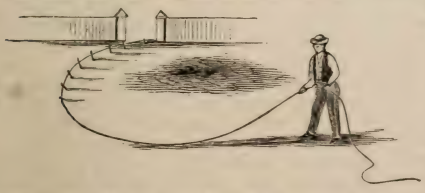
In all out-of-doors decorative gardening, it is well to consider carefully beforehand any changes that would be desirable about the home. The leisure moments during Winter can be pleasantly spent thus, in studying catalogues and making lists of the plants, seeds, bulbs, trees and shrubs to be procured in the Spring—planning new walks, flower beds, or any desirable improvements, so that when early Spring opens with pleasant working days, operations can proceed without delay, which is very advantageous.

The Lawn.—A good lawn, clean and well kept, one which presents a lively green appearance, from early in the Spring until freezing weather, is a sight worth witnessing, and one well worth expending some labor and money upon to obtain. Lawns are seldom seen in a satisfactory state of perfection, especially on the grounds of village and country places. This is owing, perhaps, that the preparation for laying them down is too often hastily and imperfectly made. The first point is to get the ground shaped to the desired grade, taking care in grading that when hills are removed, sufficient sub-soil is also removed to be replaced with top-soil, so that at least six inches of good soil will overlay the whole in all places. When the grading is finished, drains should be laid wherever necessary; then the whole should be thoroughly plowed, a sub-soil following in the wake of the common plow, until it is completely pulverized. A heavy harrow should then be applied until the surface is thoroughly fined down; all stones, roots, etc., should be removed, so that a smooth surface may be obtained; these will be found useful for filling in, in making walks and drives. For small plats, of course, digging, trenching, and raking must be done, instead of plowing, sub-soiling and harrowing. When this is all nicely done, the lawn is ready to be sown. Do not fall into the too common error of using seed sparingly. Four bushels to the acre is the proper quantity. We do not consider it very important what kind is sown. The Red Top or Blue Grass are about the best, or the "mixtures" of desirable kinds. It is well to add a pound or two of Sweet Vernal grass to the acre, for the delightful fragrance it emits; also a quantity of White Clover, say one or two pounds to the acre. These are usually included in the mixtures prepared by seedsmen.

When the seed is sown, a light harrow or rake should be applied, and after that a thorough rolling given, so that the surface is made as smooth as possible. The seed may be sown any time during the months of April and May, and will form a good lawn by August, if the preparation has been good. If sown in the hot months of June or July, a sprinkling of oats should be sown at the same time, so that the shade given by the oats will protect the young grass from the sun. Frequent mowing of the grass—and, let us add, weeds, also, for the first few months at least—should be attended to. The weed seed lying dormant in the ground at sowing time, will spring up thick and rank with the grass, but will finally succumb to the frequent use of the lawn mower or scythe, while the grass will improve in strength and appearance with each cutting. Mowing every week or two will not be too often. Lawns are sometimes sown during the early Fall months with excellent results.

Sodding.—The edges of grass-sown lawns, bordering on walks, drives, flower beds, etc., should, for protection, be sodded one or two feet wide, with turf obtained from an even grassy spot in the meadow, where no weeds are growing, and cut into suitable blocks about two inches thick, which should be laid closely and compactly and be beaten down smooth with the back of the spade, so that there may be no crevices between the cut portions or beneath them. This work, and also in case the lawns are sodded entire, should be done as early in Spring as possible.

Walks and Drives.—Good dry roads or walks are a great comfort about the home and grounds, and when well made and finished, attention being paid to introducing graceful curves, when practical, impart character and finish to grounds, that is worth bearing in mind. The ordinary method of securing the curves to walks, is by setting small stakes on the line of the road, and moving them until the curve seems graceful and pleasant to the eye. We find a very good plan in J. Weidemann's excellent work on Landscape Gardening, published by Orange Judd & Co., for accomplishing this. In the engraving, it will be readily seen how, by means of a stout cord and stakes, the curve is secured. After the desired course and width of walks and drives are decided upon, the work of making may commence. Excavate from eighteen inches to three feet, fill in with large stones, upon these put smaller ones, diminishing the size as the surface is reached, and finish off with coarse gravel, and then with a coat of finer, roll well, and there will be a road that will need little mending and fit to travel in all weather.



Laying Out Flower Beds in the Lawn.—The pleasure of flower gardening depends much on the tasty form and arrangement of beds and walks. Half the beauty of costly plants is destroyed by carelessly planting in ill-shaped beds of shabby outline. We have prepared directions and illustrations for making several neat and appropriate designs. With the aid of a ten-foot pole, two stakes 18 inches long and a cord to connect them, and several dozen small stakes for defining outlines, any of our lady or other readers can turn "landscapers," and mark upon the lawn any desired forms and cutting out with a sharp spade; these, together with circular, triangular, and other forms, are much in vogue at the present time, and have the merit of being easily made. With the two stakes and cord anyone can describe a circular bed, by setting one stake in the center and with the other describing the outline circle.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 is a design of a star. A circle of any size should be described, as represented by the dotted circle in the engraving, ascertain the points of the star by setting five stakes at equal distance from each other around the circle, lay the ten-foot pole from one stake to the second one from it, and mark with a pointed stick; do this from each stake to the second from it, both ways, and you will have a well-shaped star.

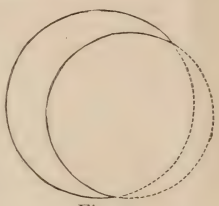


Fig. 2.

The Moon, Fig. 2, is simply made. One large circle for the circumference, another smaller with the center a little moved to give the inside shape, are all that are necessary. A little trial with different sized circles will give you a moon of any suitable width. An Oval is a pleasing form of bed, and in most cases preferred to one strictly round. It is readily laid out by observing the following directions: Suppose an oval twelve feet the longest way is desired, and two-thirds this length, or eight feet across the other way, we commence by laying out an oblong square (see Fig. 3) of this size, placing small stakes at the corners; on each side and midway between the corner stakes is placed another stake; by dividing the distance between this stake and the corner ones in three, four or more parts (the number being immaterial) with other stakes, as is shown in Fig. 3, we have the same number standing on each of the four sides, only that they are nearer each other on the short sides. Now for the oval; we lay our pole, one end against the middle, long side stake, and the other end against the first stake from the corner on the short side, and draw a mark; next move it to the first stake from the middle on the long side and stake number two on the short side, and draw another mark, proceeding in this manner around the entire square, precisely as is shown in the cut, and we have in the end an outline of a well proportioned oval. Triangular and various other forms are readily made with the pole, stakes and line.

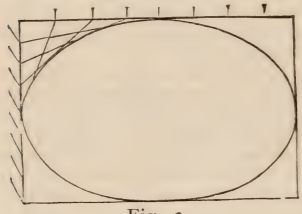


Fig. 3.

The Soil: its Preparation and Treatment.—Flowers must have a rich soil. That attempts in floriculture may be shrouded in irremediable failures from other causes is possible; but we freely assert that lack of fertility, culture and drainage is the direct cause of nearly every failure to produce fine flowers in abundance. This should be understood by beginners. Not a season passes but we see in July, August and September, flower beds which were laid out and planted with much taste and expense perhaps, that contain at this season, only poor, unthrifty, flowerless plants, an eye-sore to the beholder, and a testimonial to the one fact, that the soil is devoid of proper plant food. Few soils are so stubborn that with perfect drainage, either natural or artificial—and this if well done once will last a lifetime—heavy annual dressings of manure, and thorough tillage by working up deep in the Fall, leaving it exposed to the action of freezing in winter—will not produce flowers. In nine cases out of ten, let the flower beds of these unfortunate cultivators be given such treatment, and they might rejoice in receiving liberal returns in the form of Rose bushes, Pansies, Geraniums and Mignonette, standing forth in their deepest of green foliage, and covered with the brightest buds and flowers all Summer; withstanding drouths, or long seasons of wetness with impunity. Again, we say, as you love the flowers, give them the food they need; therein, unsightly as it may seem, is more poetry and meaning than is found in many fairer appearing things. Always have a pile of manure in some corner. Those who keep a cow or horse will of course have enough. If you manage to have it six or twelve months old before using, it is best, although some fresher from the stable will answer the purpose. Those who cannot get manure readily should make a compost heap by gathering up a store of leaves in the Fall and leaving them lay until Spring, when they should be piled up in alternate layers with a cart load of sods from some meadow or roadside to rot, giving the heap a weekly soaking of soapsuds on washing days. Throw on, during the Summer months, rakings and scrapings from the garden, and once in a while add a shovelful of lime, and a barrow load of black earth from the street, and by early Winter you will have a mound of rich, black, crumbly loam, of fine fertilizing quality. A liberal coat should be applied to all the beds each Fall, after severe frosts have finally cut down the plants, and annual

bulbs or tubers are removed. Spread evenly over the surface, and incorporate well with the soil, by spading up thorough and deep. Where hardy plants, shrubs, or Roses that remain in the ground from year to year, are growing in the beds, care should be taken not to cut or spade so near them as to injure the roots. These are benefited by receiving a dressing of strawy manure, over their roots, in the Fall, which should be raked off again in the Spring. In Spring the beds are to be worked over again with the spade, or digging-fork. If the manure worked in, in the Fall, appears to have been amply sufficient, none need now be applied. We take exception, however, to new beds to be planted for the first time; better give these another moderate dressing before spading. In no case do spading in the Spring until the soil is dry. Imprudence in this respect will cause most land to become rough and cloddy, which cannot be remedied during that season. After nicely raking up the beds, always leaving the middle slightly elevated, you can carry out your plans—which should have been perfected before planting time—by setting out the hardiest plants first, finishing with the more tender kinds in May.

Plants and Seeds received by Shipment and Mail.—As pot-grown plants of many things pack safer for being removed from the pot, and wrapped in paper, things that are received thus, before you are ready to plant, should be undone and planted, or healed into a shallow box of ground. By pressing the ground moderately tight against the ball of roots, and watering, they might be kept for weeks without receiving any injury. We give special directions for the care of plants received by mail under head of "Packing and Shipping." Seeds require no special care only to be kept dry and safe from mice until needed for sowing.

Sowing Seeds.—Some flower seeds, like those of Candytuft, Convolvulus Major and Minor, Larkspur, Mignonette, Poppy, Portulaca, Sweet Pea, etc., do better to sow directly where they are to bloom. As soon as the ground becomes warm and friable, say in April and May, open drills—not too deep—and drop in the seed; draw in fine earth and beat it down a little with the hoe or spade. Where whole or parts of beds are sown with a single kind of seed, they may be scattered broadcast, covering with light sandy soil, sprinkled on with the hand or through a fine sieve, or a slight raking will answer the same purpose. Never cover seeds of any kind too deep. Failures often arise from this cause alone. We still consider the old rule to cover twice the depth of their own diameter to be reliable, and applicable to any kind of sowing. As soon as seedlings have made a second growth of leaves, they should be thinned to a distance which will give each plant space sufficient to develop in size. Pansies, Hollyhocks, Delphiniums and a few others, by sowing in August and September, will flower the next year, and earlier than if their sowing is deferred until Spring. These should be slightly covered at the approach of cold weather.

Most other seed-grown plants, besides these we have named, are benefited by being transplanted, and should be started in a prepared seed-bed, cold-frame, hot-bed, or a box in the house. In either case, a rich, light, sandy loam should be used, as with plants intended for removal when they have attained a certain size, an abundance of fibrous roots is of importance, which can never be obtained if the seedlings are brought forward in a soil of a hard "bakey" character. Decomposed grass sods from a sandy meadow make an excellent soil for this purpose.

Hot-Beds, Cold-Frames and Seed-Beds.—Every family possessing a garden ought to have a hot-bed, even if it be only small, in which to start their Seedling plants, Dahlia roots, and even to root cuttings. Tender annuals and vegetables of all kinds, could be had for planting three or four weeks earlier than if the seeds were sown in the open ground, thus advancing their season of maturity materially. Hot-beds are made by forming a pile of fresh strawy horse manure some three feet in height, slightly elevated at what is to be the back end of the bed. It may be sunk a foot or eighteen inches in the ground, and should be a foot larger each way than the frame which is to be used. The manure should be well trodden down to prevent settling when finished. Lying thus causes it to ferment, which fermentation produces the lasting bottom heat that warms the soil and renders the bed essentially a miniature greenhouse. After the manure is in shape the frame should be placed on at once and filled in with about four or five inches of light soil well enriched with fine manure. Keep close with the sash until the heat has warmed it well. Then better wait a day or two before sowing the seed. We prefer sowing in drills, about two or three inches apart, running across the bed. Care, however, is required in clear weather to prevent the heat rising to an injurious temperature. Abundant air should be given when the sun shines, by moving the sash up or down. The safest way is to be governed by a thermometer, which should be placed where the sun's rays will not strike it; keep the temperature as near sixty degrees in the shade as possible. When the mercury indicates higher than that point, give air; when below—as it will in frosty nights—cover with mats. By being attentive in this matter, seeds that were sown in April will have become thrifty, well-tempered plants by the latter part of May.

The principal advantages of a hot-bed may be secured by what is called a *Cold-Frame*. This is formed by placing the ordinary hot-bed frame upon a bed of suitable soil in some sheltered place in the garden, protected from cold winds. Do not start the cold-frame until the latter part of April in this latitude, as we depend wholly on the sun for heating it. It requires much the same care in reference to airing on sunny days, and protecting with mats in cold nights, as does the hot-bed. Both should be watered occasionally when the soil demands it.

Many who receive the FLORIST can have neither of these conveniences. By starting a week or two later, the seeds may be sown in good, mellow soil, in some warm, sunny spot about the house, with good results. On the east or south side of a building is just the place, where the sun's rays reflected on the building, causes the bed to be some degrees warmer, consequently earlier than if made out in an open space. We will here remark, that all seeds come up sooner for having the ground shaded with shutters, mats, or perhaps, better than all, paper, until the shoots have reached the surface, when the covering must be removed at once.

Transplanting.—We prefer to transplant seedling plants with a dibble or pointed stick, and pot grown plants with a garden trowel, just before or after a shower. Sometimes transplanting must be done in a dry spell. We then plant carefully towards evening of the day, leaving a depression in the soil around each plant, which is filled with water and allowed to settle away until the soil is thoroughly saturated. Next morning the earth is drawn in, which prevents the wet soil from baking.

Planting Mixed Borders and Beds.—A very common arrangement of flower beds consists in making borders along the walks, four, five or more feet wide ; large beds in the lawn or separate, or a center bed in the vegetable garden, and planting promiscuously with a general variety of all kinds and seasons of flowering. Be careful at planting time to place the tallest growers, such as Hollyhocks, Ricinus, Dahlias, etc., in the background of the border beds, or in the center of beds surrounded by walks, else they might hide some smaller growths. Where it is possible, plants and flowers of contrasting colors should be set to show to the best advantage ; pegging down and pinching back strong growers should occasionally be attended to. Fig. 4 illustrates a plan for flower beds in a walk bordered with shrubbery ; and Fig. 5, beds at the junction of walks. These outlines are readily transferred to a large working scale. Plant with bright and continual bloomers, or with plants of showy foliage.

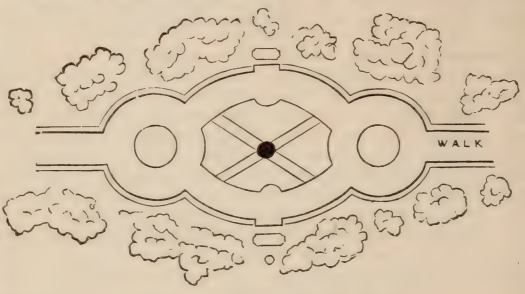


Fig. 4. *Flower Bed in Walk.*

Fig. 5. *Junction Flower Bed.*

Ribbon Gardening.—This method consists in placing the plants in lines either circular on round or oval beds, or straight on borders or square beds, using distinct contrasting colored flowers, or of the showy leaf plants, in each line ; this produces an effect somewhat resembling a ribbon when viewed from a distance. To give a correct idea of this matter we will describe a large sized oval, twelve by eighteen feet in diameter grown the past year ; in the center were four or five large Cannas, the first circle outward was planted alternately with dark Coleus and Abutilon Thompsonii, fifteen inches apart ; the second with Caladium Esculentum, a foot and a half apart ; third, Coleus Verschaffeltii ; fourth, Centaurea Gymnocarpa ; fifth, Alternantheras ; sixth, and next to the edge was planted with Variegated Sweet Alyssum. This bed was exceedingly beautiful for months. It will be noticed that the tallest plants occupied the center, while each circle toward the edge contained plants of less height. Other sized beds may be patterned after this by having less circles or lines ; one might be made with a large scarlet Geranium, Gladiolus or double Zinnias, for the center, with white Feverfew, Centaureas or white Phlox Drummondi next, and surrounding these, Larkspur, Heliotrope, or other blue flowers, with yellow Calceolarias or Dwarf Nasturtium next, and outside of all plant a circle of Variegated Thyme, Sweet Alyssum, Mignonette, or other low-growing plant. A very pretty long ribbon bed is made by taking different colors of the same flower, like Phlox Drummondi, Portulaca, Verbenas, Stocks, and others, described in the Catalogue. With a little care in studying descriptions, and a little experience, the work of arranging these beds becomes easy, pleasant and interesting.

Planting in Masses of Color.—This style of decoration has become quite popular lately ; it differs from ribboning by planting entire beds of moon, oval or other designs, with a single color of some of the under-mentioned plants, or dividing up the beds and planting each division with a uniform shade or color ; sometimes an edging of a bright little plant is set around the bed. When taste is used in the selection of colors we know of nothing more effective than these masses : A star, the body of which is planted with Achryanthes Verschaffeltii, and the

points with Alternanthera Spathula, a plant of the same color, forms a very attractive ornament. We have planted round beds with the dark and other colored Cannas, placing a row of White Centaureas around the edge with the most pleasing results. The following plants are all suitable for this purpose: Abutilon, Achryanthes, Alternantheras, Artemesias, Candytuft, Cannas, Centaureas, Coleus, Daisies, Scarlet Geraniums, Heliotropes, Lobelias, Pansies, Petunia, Phlox Drummondi, Portulaca, Stocks, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Pea, Tropæolum, Verbenas, etc.

Summer Culture.—Summer culture should consist in keeping the earth frequently stirred, after each rain at least. Some things, like double Geraniums and Carnations, it is well to mulch with straw. Beds are better if calculated so that flowers or plants can be reached without treading on the ground. Observe remarks elsewhere entitled "Removing of matured Flowers and Buds."

The flowering season of many things, like Verbenas, Geraniums and Dahlias, may be lengthened, almost every Autumn, by covering the plants with mats, etc., on cool nights to protect from the first September frosts. After some quite sharp frosts, the weather usually comes off warm and pleasant for some time yet, and it is well to have the benefit of this on your plants.

Taking up Plants from the open ground in the Fall.—Many kinds of bedding plants, such as Geraniums, Veronicas, Stocks, Salvias, Ageratums, Roses, Carnations, etc., can be taken up from the flower-beds at the approach of frosts, and transferred into pots, or even packed thickly in boxes of soil, by taking care to have some earth adhering to the roots, and by keeping in a rather dry and cool cellar, or better yet in a cold pit through the Winter. It must, however, be done at the sacrifice of much autumnal beauty, as they require a severe cutting back of at least one-third or one-half of the shoots. But this is gain after all, for such plants, when kept over, in most cases, make a better show the next year than the plants of the present season's striking. They may receive one thorough watering when potted; after which they should be kept quite dry until Spring, when water should be applied every few days in increased quantities as they commence making a new growth.

COLD PITS FOR WINTER PROTECTION.

A cold pit, made by excavating the soil in some dry spot in the garden, to the depth of two feet and upwards, and of a size suitable to be covered with glass sash, forms one of the most inexpensive and efficient appliances that can be introduced into the flower garden. It will answer the purpose of wintering tender Roses, Carnations, and many other plants, much better than a cellar, especially if the latter is too dark, too damp or too warm; and, besides, provides a means of keeping up a succession of flowers of Alba Fimbriata and other Pinks, Roses, Deutzia, Iberis, Violets, Lily of the Valley, etc., during the Winter in the house or conservatory, by carefully taking these up from the garden, and after potting, storing them in the cold pit, until they are brought into the heat and better light, which may be done at intervals during the Winter and Spring. Indeed, a conservatory can hardly be considered completely equipped without a cold pit near at hand to serve such a purpose. The sash used to cover the pit may be similar to those made for hot-beds, an ordinary size being six feet long by three and one-half feet wide. The sides against the soil should be boarded up or walled up with brick or stone, which should run a foot above the surface at the rear and nine inches above it on the front side, the top of the end walls having a regular slope from rear to front, and all finished to give support to the sash. Bank up the part of the wall that projects above the surface, and scatter an inch or two of coal ashes or gravel in the bottom of the pit, on which to place the plants. About all the attention such a pit requires after the plants are in, is to ventilate when the weather will allow, and to cover the glass with shutters or mats of straw or other material, sufficient to keep out hard frost in severe cold weather. Aside from one thorough watering when plants are potted, water should be sparingly given during Winter.

PREPARING PLANTS FOR WINTER FLOWERING.—The best way of securing plants for Winter flowering, especially rapid growing kinds, is to start with young plants the Spring previous, and prepare them for this purpose during the Summer, by cultivating in pots plunged in soil, or refuse hops from the brewery, or by planting into the garden, and lifting and potting in September. But some plants, like Roses, Carnations, Bouvardia, Heliotrope, etc., must be deprived of their flower stems as fast as they appear, else from their free blooming habit they would flower continually during Summer, to the detriment of the crop in Winter. By following up the matter until the middle of September, the plants will have acquired a stocky form, and be in the best possible condition. Camellias, Azaleas, Laurestinus, Stevia, etc., have but one season of flowering, and that in Winter. Such kinds require but little attention during Summer, except watering, and occasionally cutting back rapid growing kinds, the hard-wooded sorts being kept in the conservatory in Summer.

HANGING BASKETS AND GARDEN VASES.

A Hanging Basket of Plants.

The plants of drooping, trailing and climbing habit are, with scarcely an exception, of easy growth, and always interesting and attractive, if planted where their peculiar growth can be accommodated. The proper situations are afforded by Hanging Baskets and Garden Vases, which, with judicious planting, form very effective means of adornment. Hanging Baskets are becoming very popular, because they are so easily given a place where they will thrive, —accommodating themselves to positions, such as being suspended from a piazza or tree, or a trellis on the side of a house or in front of a window afford, thus enabling thousands of plant admirers to possess a luxuriant growth of plants and also flowers, who, for want of a garden, would be deprived of the pleasure. Another recommendation to their general introduction, is their slight cost, which, indeed, need be very little aside of the cost of necessary plants, where a person possesses any skill of construction. A piece of strong wire, shaped and fastened into a circle, and several yards of lighter wire attached to it and woven into a sort of basket or dish-shaped structure, which, with being moss-lined, will answer for holding soil, is all that is necessary for producing the most beautiful effect. The manufactured earthern hanging pots, rustic and wire baskets, if of tasty design, are beautiful for this purpose, but where their expense might be an objection, such a home-made basket will do quite well. Persons unacquainted with plants and selecting for this purpose should discriminate between droopers or trailers and climbers, and the upright growing plants which are to be used as "body" to the display, such as Begonia, Centaurea, Geranium, Cuphea, etc. By carefully reading the descriptions you will scarcely fail to make a suitable selection. We will suggest that it is scarcely possible to stock a Hanging Basket, much less a Garden Vase, with plants grown from seed, as seventy-five or even more out of every hundred cultivators who have made the attempt could testify. The trouble is, that seed-grown plants cannot be reared strong enough by Spring to make any show ; besides only a few are suitable, Sweet Alyssum and Maurandia being the best that can be recommended and these should be sown very early.

Where customers prefer buying baskets already planted and growing, we will remark, that they can be shipped as readily as any stock we cultivate. We shipped over a hundred by express last Spring with perfect success. Our price for well established baskets, filled with choice and good-sized plants, selected with a view of obtaining fine contrast and display, securely packed and delivered at Express Office in Buffalo, is, twelve-inch size, from $2.00 to $3.00; ten-inch size, from $1.50 to $2.25 ; eight-inch size, $1.20 to $1.50. The various priced baskets of the same size differ only in size of plants ; in every other respect, as regards soil, and suitable varieties of free-growing habit, they are alike, and first-class in every respect. Usually a basket of certain size is larger and contains more soil than one would likely think. Our baskets have a somewhat mound-shaped surface when filled, a third or fourth of the soil being above the level of the rim.

For adorning the lawn, the terrace or the garden, nothing can be finer then a Vase of chaste

design, made of iron, stone or earthenware, and planted with droopers around the edge, and Geraniums, Heliotropes, Abutilons, Fuchsias, Caladiums, Cannas, or other attractive flowering and showy plants in the center. Vases are usually somewhat costly, being manufactured from expensive material, but by removing them into a shed or outhouse at the approach of Winter they may do service for a lifetime, which makes them inexpensive after all. Many people prefer a rustic vase to any other kind; these need not be costly, as they are readily made in Winter with the use of a few tools, from material procured from the woods.

Culture and Treatment.—The culture of Vases and Hanging Baskets is nearly identical. We desire to impress upon the minds of those who have their care in hand, the importance of supplying them with an abundance of water at all times; especially during hot weather, water should be poured on them in sufficient quantity to *thoroughly moisten every portion of soil* every time it is required. This is about the only matter in which vases and baskets need attention, after once established, and the difference between their being well grown or poorly grown, nine times out of ten, may be directly ascribed to the amount of attention or neglect they receive in this respect.

Select List of Plants Suitable for Baskets, Vases, Trellises, etc.

Alternantheras. See description of varieties and prices in general Catalogue.
Coliseum Ivy, a rapid growing drooper, forming a dense mass of long dark green foliage.
Deeringia Variegata, a beautiful variegated plant of climbing habit. 25 cents each.
Ficus Repens, an admirable climbing or drooping plant for Baskets, etc., having small, almost round leaves, and wirey stems; distinct and beautiful. 25 cents each.
Gazanias. See description of varieties and prices in general Catalogue.
German Ivy (Senecio Mikanoides), not an Ivy at all, but so called because of its ivy-shaped leaves; one of our most rapid growing climbers, always healthy, beautiful and attractive; very desirable.
Isolepsis Gracilis, one of the grasses, forming a dense plant of gracefully drooping round blades of lively green color, each bearing a small tuft-like bud at its end.
Ivies. See descriptions of varieties and prices in general Catalogue.
Lobelias, exceedingly valuable droopers; see descriptions of varieties and prices in general Catalogue.
Lonicera Aurea Reticulata, a pretty climber; the foliage is distinctly reticulated or netted with gold upon green; very desirable for trellis culture; the root is hardy, with slight protection. 25 cents each.
Lophosphernum Scandens, a rapid climber, with attractive heart-shaped foliage. 25 cents each.
Madeira Vine, well-known as an excellent climber, with beautiful thick glossy foliage; excellent to train up the window and for trellis; a bulbous plant, very easily grown.
Mahernia Odorata, a beautiful plant, with finely cut foliage, covered in Spring with many very sweet scented, bright yellow flowers; excellent in pots. 25 cents each.
Maurandia Barclayana, a superb climber, of rapid dense growth, producing many flowers of foxglove shape; excellent for covering trellises in the open ground.
Mesembryanthemums. See descriptions and prices in general Catalogue.
Mimulus Moschatus, the Musk Plant, the leaves of which emit a genuine, yet delicate, musky odor; of compact, drooping habit; very attractive as a pot plant.
Mimulus triginoides, a variety producing an exceedingly beautiful golden and orange flower of tabular shape, with the richest maroon spots and blotches. 25 cents each.
Moneyvine (Lysimachia nummelaria), one of our most valuable droopers, has handsome dark green, chain-like foliage; its rapid growing shoots will fall over the edge of a vase or basket, and grow to the length of three or more feet; flowers beautiful in June.
Panicum variegatum, a very attractive grass of drooping or creeping habit; the leaves are willow-shaped, and distinctly variegated, with white, rose and green. 25 cents each.
Poa trivalis, another fine grass, with narrow white and green variegated leaves. 25 cents each.
Saxifraga Sarmentosa, (Strawberry Geranium), a running strawberry-like plant of curious and interesting growth, with striped and mottled foliage; very valuable.
Sedums, all are excellent; see descriptions and prices in general Catalogue.
Torrenia Asiatica, a pretty drooping plant; will not bear much cold; flowers blue, of lovely tint and shape, and extremely beautiful; excellent for pot culture.
Tradescanthia Vulgaris (Joint Plant—Wandering Jew), an old-fashioned drooper, of the easiest culture, with beautiful dark glossy foliage. It is quite certain of giving satisfaction wherever employed.
Tradescanthia Zebrina, a variety with finely striped green and reddish leaves. 20 cents each.
Variegated Sweet Alyssum, this is a pretty variegated plant, with white predominating over the green, making it exceedingly ornamental, aside of its many white sweet scented flowers; a drooper, also valuable for pot culture and bedding. 25 cents each.
Variegated Thyme, very desirable as a drooper, the foliage being distinctly variegated.
Vinca minor variegata, one of the best and most attractive droopers in cultivation; the leaves are from one to two inches in diameter, and distinctly variegated; a rapid grower.

Prices of the above plants, except where noted, are 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen.

THE HOME CONSERVATORY.

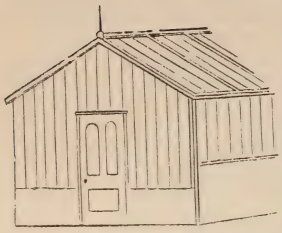


Fig. 1. *End View of a Cheap Conservatory.*

A well managed Conservatory (or Greenhouse) opening from the living room and accessible at all times, is, perhaps, the most beautiful and ever-changing source of recreation that can be introduced in connection with the home, and in consideration of the attractive features it possesses is comparatively an inexpensive source of gratification, particularly if the duties connected with its management are discharged by the patrons of its innumerable stores of interest.

The subject of Home Conservatories is, at the present time, comparatively new and undeveloped. This is especially true outside of our large cities, and doubtless many amateurs, after having given the subject some consideration, have discharged the idea of possessing one, as being desirable but scarcely attainable. We propose, in the pages of the HOME FLORIST, to present such facts and suggestions relative to building, stocking and managing Home Conservatories as our experience points out as being applicable to the wants of amateur florists, hoping by this means to remove erroneous impressions, and enable the reader to view the matter in a proper and practical light. Should our brief treatment of any subject not fully answer the wants of the reader, we are ready at any time to give more explicit directions, upon receipt of stamp to pay return postage.

Plans and Approximate Cost.—Although Home Conservatories are usually built in costly style, and to serve an ornamental purpose in an architectural sense, we would by no means have our readers infer that a good Conservatory cannot be erected for quite a small sum of money. We can call to mind structures of this kind, on private places, that have cost various figures, from $2,000 or $3,000 each, down to $100 and less. One very simple structure we know of, which is heated by an ordinary base-burning coal stove, and in which, at any time, can be seen a fine growth of plants, hanging baskets and flowers, has pleased us so much that we have had an engraving made of the ground plan (Fig. 2). The building is ten feet by twelve feet, and is seven feet to the rafters at the lower end, it being a lean-to against the dwelling. The beds or benches are two and a half feet high, and nearly two feet wide. On the floor, at the sides and ends of the aquarium, are placed tall plants, such as the side benches will not accommodate. In case an aquarium were not wanted, a plant bench might be built up a foot or more from the floor in its stead. The sides of the house from the benches upward are of glass, and the ventilators are fixed in the roof. The rafters support a number of fine growing hanging baskets, and altogether the house is quite complete, and cost the owner, perhaps, inside of $60.

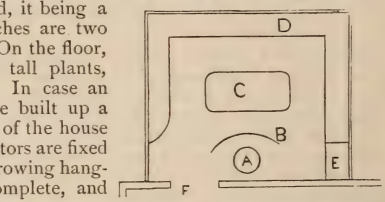


Fig. 2. *A Ground Plan.*

A represents the coal stove; B, a screen placed at a height allowing the heat to strike underneath as well as over it; C, aquarium or plant bench; D, plant bench; E, water barrel or sink; F, entrance from dwelling.

The view we present of a Conservatory in the frontispiece, page 1, represents a house, size sixteen by twenty-four feet, the cost of which would be $700 and upwards, if heated in the most approved style, with hot water boiler, and one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet of four-inch cast iron pipe. The same sized house might, however, be built in plain durable style, similar to Fig. 1, for about half that figure, and be precisely as valuable for plant growing, while by employing another means of heating which is very extensively in use by florists, being much cheaper, namely, the brick furnace and flue, the cost might again be lessened $150, which would bring the entire cost down to $200, and perhaps even less, for quite a large-sized house. By building of smaller dimensions than sixteen by twenty-four feet the cost would be proportionately less. In a house like that represented on page 1, the ventilators for admitting fresh air, consist of the side sashes, of the raised portion of the roof; these are hung by hinges above, and are worked by means of pulleys or rods from the interior. The roof of Fig. 1 is built more simple and consists of sashes, which reach from the plate board to the ridge piece. Every alternate sash serves the purpose of a ventilator, by being hinged on the plate or gutter board, and is raised or lowered by means of a light iron bar eighteen inches long, with holes in, attached to the top of the sash and which is secured to a nail in the ridge piece. Fig. 3 (see next page) represents the cross section of this house, showing the internal arrangement of the beds and walks, and also the brick flues for heating, which are under the side beds. The walks should be two and a half to three feet wide, and extend from the dwelling entrance, to the outside door on each side of the middle bed. A, shows a cross section of bed in a house, heated by two four-inch hot water pipes. The brick furnace or the hot water boiler for heating, may be placed to be fed with fuel, from the basement of the dwelling; if a boiler be used, the smoke might be conducted to the chimney of the house, as the pipes through which the hot

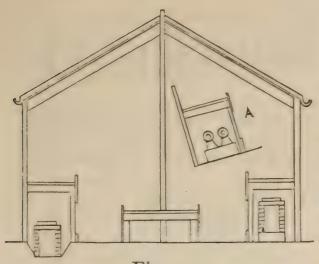


Fig. 3.

water from the boiler circulate, only, are laid under the benches of the house for imparting heat, but with the furnace and flue it is different; here the latter distributes the heat by being built to pass nearly around the house, under the side beds, with a gradual ascent the entire distance, to give draft, opening into a chimney built at the side of the Conservatory near the house end. At the outside door it will be necessary to cover the pipe or flue, with a low platform raised six or more inches above them. The sides and ends of a Conservatory up to the glass, should be built by boarding against the studs with matched flooring, the tongue side up, both inside and outside; by lining the outside with tarred building felt or boards against the studs, it will be warmer. After the wood work is finished it should receive several coats of paint, white being preferable.

Stocking the Conservatory.—In our descriptions of plants, the adaptability of the kinds is treated upon, and by reading these it will be an easy matter to select plants suited to the particular taste of the person selecting. The selection should, however, be divided among plants for Winter flowers, beautiful and showy foliage, hanging baskets, vases and trellises, and for bedding into the flower garden in Summer. Some plants thrive in a higher or lower temperature than others; generally there is a variation in the temperature of the ends of the Conservatory, which allows of accommodating the different requirements to some extent. In the descriptions, the figure found in parenthesis indicates the degree of temperature most suitable for the kind described, as a *night* heat.

Winter Management.—The Conservatory in Winter should be kept at as uniform a temperature in the night time as possible, and at a figure adapted to the requirements of the majority of the collection. We say *night* time, because the inside atmosphere is not then affected by influences of sun and clouds, which renders it easier thus to give and observe directions, besides in the day time a uniform temperature is undesirable, as plants in the Conservatory require more heat when it is sunny, than in cloudy weather. This should be carefully observed by inexperienced operators. A thermometer is indispensable to indicate the temperature. A temperature of 70° or even above, will suit any kind of plants, when the sun shines, provided air is admitted at the same time, while in cloudy days more than 10° above a suitable night temperature should be guarded against by checking the fire or admitting air. When airing, do not open the ventilators so much at once, as to greatly effect the temperature; a little air daily is desirable if the weather is not too severe. In warm Spring, Summer and Autumn weather the ventilators may be kept wholly or partially open all the while. When the surface of the soil in pots indicates dryness, water should be freely applied with the watering pot, as plants are easily injured by becoming too dry. Looking over the collection every second day in Winter and daily in Spring, watering where it is required, is none too often; in a house heated with the flue it is necessary to water daily over the hottest part. Water occasionally sprinkled over the plants renders the air humid, which is beneficial to all kinds of plant growths.

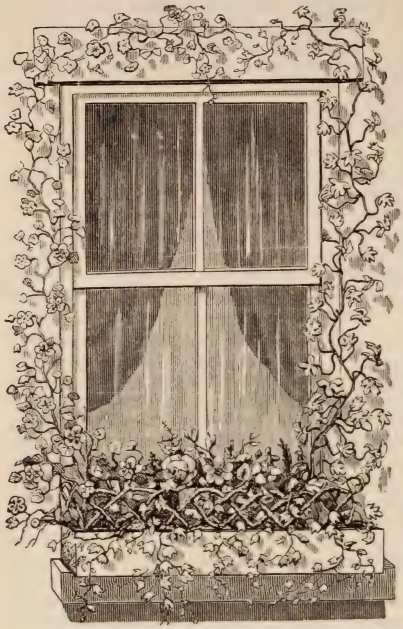
Summer Management.—If the glass roof be whitened *on the outside* with a wash made of quicklime and water, the Home Conservatory can be made a most delightful place all during the Summer, otherwise the scorching rays of the Summer sun would create a heat of sufficient intensity, to nearly or quite cause the destruction of all plant life in the building; this wash should be applied about the first of June. With doors and ventilators open, by dashing water on the walks, and profusely sprinkling and watering the plants, etc., the atmosphere may be kept agreeable, and hanging baskets and all plants will thrive amazingly, particularly if abundant pot room has been afforded the latter. With the return of August and the two following months, the securing of plants from the open ground will require attention, and fire heat may be started a little in cool nights, but during the day, as late as possible in the season, the ventilators should be kept open. Always have a little sand on the benches where pots are set.

Propagation of all kinds of plants may be successfully done at any time in the Conservatory. Strike the slips or cuttings in a bed of sand or earth—the former is preferable—about three inches deep, and protect from the sun's rays by shading. Never allow the sand in the propagating bed to become dry; on the other hand, guard against watering too profusely.

Insects.—*Aphis* or *Green-fly* are the most common intruders; these may be destroyed, and also prevented, by dampening one-fourth or one-half pound of dry refuse tobacco or stems from the cigar maker, and after placing it on a handful of shavings or live coals, on the ground or stone floor, burning to ashes. The smoke thus produced may be strong enough to be insupportable to human lungs and senses, without affecting plants. The presence of the *Red Spider* indicates too dry an atmosphere, which should be corrected by dashing water about the house. Any plants affected by this insect should daily receive a thorough sprinkling or washing of water. *Mealy Bug* and *Scale* may be exterminated by washing and brushing the affected part of the plant. To remove *Angle Worms*, plants should be tapped out of the pots and the worms picked from the ball of earth.

WINDOW GARDENING, IVIES, FERNERIES, ETC.

Among our customers will be those whose surroundings restrict them to engage only in cultivating plants in and about the house, converting a sunny or bay window into a green-house in Winter, and moving their plant stand under the veranda, or into the open air when warm weather approaches. This, with the planting of an outside window box in Summer, the growing of Hanging Baskets, Ferneries, or Wardian Cases, and we might add Ivies for permanent, are about the limit to which they can indulge in floral decoration. It is, however, a pleasure to know that with these a beautiful show of plants and flowers may be maintained continually throughout the year, with little trouble and expense.



Open-Air Window Box.

Bay Window and indoor Plant Growing.—Next to a conservatory a well lighted bay window, built off from the living room so as to be sufficiently warm, is the best place for cultivating plants in winter, especially if it faces towards the South or East. To make it more complete, glass doors or curtains should be provided on the inside, which should be closed when sweeping and dusting. Plants should be kept at as uniform a temperature as possible; they will not thrive if kept warmer than seventy degrees or colder than forty-five, and air should be admitted occasionally. In the house, plants should be grown in the lightest part, if it is not too cold or too warm. One great difficulty amateurs have to contend with in growing plants in the living room—especially if heated with anthracite coal stoves and ranges—is dryness of the atmosphere. This can in a measure be obviated by nailing a narrow strip of board on the front and back edges of the plant-stand shelves, or false bottom of the window sill, and filling up with three-fourths of an inch of sand, upon which the pots are to be placed; keep the sand quite wet. The moisture escaping is what counteracts the dryness of the air. It will improve appearances to cover the surface between the pots with moss.

Watering, Soil and Insects.—Sprinkle the foliage of plants in the bay window and house occasionally, and whenever the surface of the earth shows signs of dryness, water so that the soil be saturated and no more. Too much water passing through, impoverishes the soil in a short time, besides doing the plant no good. It is well to turn the pots occasionally, otherwise the plants may grow one-sided.

A soil made of two or three parts decomposed turf and one part well rotted stable manure seems suited to nearly every plant grown, and is better than "chip ground," so commonly used. An addition of a little clean sand may be beneficial in keeping it porous. If any plants become infested with *Aphis* or *Green-fly*, take a handful of tobacco stems, steep in water until it looks like strong tea, and wash the affected foilage, or else fumigate the plants by burning tobacco stems. See "Insects," under head of Home Conservatory, relative to destroying other kinds. Dust on house plants should be removed by washing.

Square Fernery.

Ivies in the House.—The various species and varieties of the Ivy family possess so many desirable qualities as house plants that we sometimes think the reason they are not grown in every home is, because amateurs have not all seen or become acquainted with the plant, for it unquestionably stands without a rival for cultivating in the house. In the first place the Ivy naturally delights in a situation partially or wholly shaded from the sun, which allows of its growing or being trained—for it is climbing in habit—in any part of the room, and at a distance

from the window; then again, wholly unlike other plants, it is not at all particular as regards temperature, or if the atmosphere be dry or damp; frosts do not effect it, as it is evergreen and nearly hardy in the latitude of Buffalo, and bears 75° or upwards of heat with impunity. The plant requires but little attention, is exceptionally free of insects and would continue to thrive for a long time under neglect that would kill most other plants outright. Its foliage is bright, clean and glossy, and the different varieties (see description in Catalogue) possess many forms, colors and variegations all of which are beautiful and interesting. The Ivy is very tractable, and if planted in a large-sized pot and permanently placed in the parlor or sitting room, it may be trained to cover the side of the room or ceiling, festoon a pillar, climb and trail about a window-sill, or up a wire screen or trellis, and endless other uses. We give an engraving of one used to decorate a picture or mirror frame. In planting for this delightful purpose, no earthen pot is used, but, instead, the plant is grown in the open end of a wedge-shaped zinc pot, or pan, placed behind the frame. It is also unequaled as a climber for hanging baskets. Altogether the Ivy is a plant we take pleasure in recommending, because it is quite certain to give satisfaction to cultivators.

Ivy Trained about Frame.

We give a list of other plants well adapted for pot culture in the house. Others not mentioned here are described in the Catalogue. Abutilon, Begonias, Cactus, Calla, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Coleus, Fuchsias, Geraniums, especially the fragrant leaved varieties, Hydrangeas, Mignonnette, Moneyvine, Oleanders, Roses (monthly), Senecio Mikanoides, Solanums, etc., etc.

Open-Air Window Boxes.—We give an illustration of this ready means of growing plants and flowers, and which is adapted for ornamenting the windows of any room, both inside and outside, be it in the first or fifth story of a building, as some living rooms are in the city. These are boxes made to fit the window-casing or sill, and planted with Scarlet Geraniums, Mignonette, the pretty blue Lobelias, Verbenas, and even Roses, etc. Morning Glory, Ivy, Madeira Vine, or other climbers are planted at the ends of the box, to be trained on wires up and around the windows. Very beautiful.

Ferneries or Wardian Cases.—The unique and novel device which these present for growing plants in the parlor or living room during Winter, destines them to become very popular. By means of a glass case or shade placed over ferns and other plants that are growing in a shallow vase or stand, the plants are kept in a thriving condition without the constant attention growing plants in pots require. The glass, which rests upon the upper edge of the vase, being over and completely surrounding the bed of plants, retains the moisture of the atmosphere, and constantly returns it to the bed, so that no extra watering is required for months. Being the glass is movable, it is well to prop up one side or entirely remove it for the space of five minutes every day or two, after the morning dusting.

In October, and into the Winter months of the year, we keep on hand a supply of both round and square forms, with and without tables, of various sizes from eight inches in diameter to the large square 15x30 inches in size, which can be shipped by express to any part of the United States. Further information will be given in our Bulb Catalogue published in August.

Round Fernery.

Ornamental Pots, Brackets, etc.—We describe, on the last pages of the HOME FLORIST, a number of useful articles, which can be employed in making plant culture more pleasant and ornamental. These are, without exception, beautiful and of good quality, and we have made the prices so low that all can possess at least some of them.

PACKING AND SHIPPING.

We take pains in filling orders, not only that the packing be done perfectly as possible and suited to the season, but also to satisfy the particular requirements of our customers, as far as known to us. That the care at all times exercised is not devoid of desired results to our customers is evident from the many letters received every season expressing entire satisfaction at our manner of executing orders; of the hundreds of orders filled and forwarded to purchasers in all parts of the Union,—many residing thousands of miles distant, and the plants, etc., occasionally requiring eight and ten days' time in their transit,—not a single instance has come to our knowledge, during the past season, of stock being received in poor condition, or where the quality of plants has failed to give satisfaction.

With few exceptions, ordinary sized orders, which are to be forwarded by Express or Lake Steamer in Spring, are packed in light, strong chip baskets, and large orders, in open-work crates, after danger from freezing is past. Earlier in the season, and in late Autumn, the method of packing is somewhat similar to the close packing in paper-lined boxes adapted for the Winter shipment of plants.

NOTICE.—In every order amounting to TWO DOLLARS AND UPWARDS, selected at Catalogue prices, and which is to be forwarded by Express, WE ADD WITHOUT COST sufficient stock to compensate, usually in full and more, for all transportation charges; neither do we make any charge for BASKETS, BOXES OR PACKING on orders of this amount.

Errors may Occur.—We esteem it a favor to be notified of any error on our part that may have transpired in filling orders, that the earliest means to duplicate the order, or otherwise make amends, may be taken. During our busiest time in Spring, when all hands are driven to the utmost in attending to correspondence and filling plant orders, the occasional creeping in of an error appears unavoidable even with all the care taken to prevent their occurrence. Once in a while we receive a letter, the writer of which complains, perhaps, that several plants ordered were not included by us in the shipment. We turn to the order, which has been preserved on file, and as we expected, find that the articles supposed to have been neglected on our part were not included in the original order, our friends evidently having forgotten the precise nature of their order. Some vexatious feeling might, in such cases, have been avoided, had the orders been copied before they were forwarded to us, which is an excellent thing to do. Late in the season our stock, of some varieties, becomes exhausted, and we are obliged to substitute to some extent. When this is the case we endeavor to add varieties that are equally as good, and better, and a larger number than were ordered to fully make up for the deficiency.

PLANTS AND SEEDS BY MAIL, POSTAGE FREE.

Plants, Bulbs, etc., are forwarded through the mails in boxes made of light material or in packages; Flower and Vegetable Seeds in envelopes or packages, but in all cases the United States postage is fully pre-paid by us to the office of delivery, or to the boundary line if to a foreign country. We grow a large stock of Greenhouse and Bedding plants, also Roses, in small pots especially for mailing; in packing we allow almost the entire ball of earth to remain, which insures their being received in good condition. We guarantee the safe arrival of Plants, Seeds and Bulbs to any Post Office in the United States or Canadas, for by our improved packing system they travel quite as safely as by Express and usually with less delay. We trust we shall have the pleasure of filling hundreds of orders from persons who have never given this novel, safe and efficient system of receiving the choicest and most beautiful

flowering plants into their homes. Our customers should bear in mind that, to reduce bulk and weight, plants grown for mailing average a little smaller than those we express; but in every other respect are fully their equal.

If plants by mail are received earlier than will be safe to plant out, they should be carefully planted in pots or boxes, and shaded with paper or shutters for a few days, if exposed to the sun; water sparingly until they begin to grow freely. They may be kept in a light place in the dwelling, or in the conservatory or a hot-bed, until the season is sufficiently advanced to plant in the flower beds. Keep the temperature at about fifty or sixty degrees, if possible.

WE CANNOT EXECUTE PLANT ORDERS OF LESS AMOUNT THAN $1 BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

ORDERS, REMITTANCES, ETC.

Making out Orders.—By using the order sheet found enclosed, our friends ordering stock will confer a great favor, as it is a saving of time to us and insures the more correct filling of orders. Nothing is more annoying, while we are crowded with business, than to get orders with names of varieties and reading matter muddled up in a perplexing manner. Be sure you order all plants, seeds, etc., in time, so that work of planting be not unnecessarily retarded when the season is warm enough and the ground in proper condition to receive them.

How to Remit.—Remittances may be made by express, draft on New York, or Post Office order on Buffalo. Registered letters are perfectly safe, and can be procured at any Post Office in the United States; upon these place eight cents in stamps, the registry fee having been reduced to this, besides the regular postage. *To avoid any errors and to expedite business*, be sure to give your own name, Post Office, County and State, as plain as possible.

DISCOUNT ON ORDERS—INDUCEMENTS.

To encourage the more general cultivation of choice plants and flowers, we feel disposed to be very liberal in supplying amateurs with any stock described in the Home Florist Catalogue, not only by offering plants, seeds, bulbs, etc., at low rates, quality considered, but also by making quite a discount from regular prices on large orders. We can afford to do this; and also to *increase the rate* of discount as the orders are larger, because the work and expense of filling, packing, shipping and mailing, also correspondence, catalogues, etc., on large orders are less *in proportion* to their value than on small ones; and we are willing that persons ordering shall have the benefit of this. We offer four distinct inducements which apply to stock of different kinds and character, *but no part of an order can be counted under more than one inducement.* However, the order may and should be divided up, and each part placed under its respective number and distinctly reckoned upon. It should be understood that, besides these excellent inducements on individual orders, we prepay postage on all mail orders, and include additional plants in express orders, as per the "Notice" under the head of Packing and Shipping. We offer special terms to Club Agents, and also to dealers and the trade, which will be mailed on application.

Inducement No. 1.—We will allow PLANTS AND BULBS at Catalogue prices—

To the amount of		$4.00	to be selected, for a remittance of			$3.65.
"	"	6.00	"	"	"	5.40.
"	"	10.00	"	"	"	8.90.
"	"	18.00	"	"	"	15.75.
"	"	30.00	"	"	"	26.00.
"	"	45.00	"	"	"	38.50.
"	"	70.00	"	"	"	59.00.

Inducement No. 2.—To every $5.00 plant order FOR STOCKING A CONSERVATORY, we will add a Camellia plant of choice variety valued at $1.00; to a $10.00 order for plants for same purpose, we will add a Camellia plant valued at $2.50; to a $20.00 order, we will add one or more Camellia plants, as desired, valued at $6.00; to a $50.00 order, we will add one or more Camellia plants valued at $14.00.

Inducement No. 3.—

Persons remitting		$1.00	may select seeds, at Catalogue prices, amounting to					$1.15.
"	"	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	2.30.
"	"	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	3.55.
"	"	4.00	"	"	"	"	"	4.80.
"	"	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	6.25.
"	"	10.00	"	"	"	"	"	13.00.
"	"	20.00	"	"	"	"	"	27.00.

These rates can only be allowed on VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS IN PACKETS.

Inducement No. 4.—ON ROSE ORDERS. We will add a Rose plant without cost, *any variety the purchaser may select* (Moss Roses excepted), to each ONE DOLLAR'S worth of Roses ordered. Thus, on receipt of a $1.00 Rose order, one plant will be added; a $2.00 order, two plants; a $10.00 order, ten plants, etc.

ROSES.

THEIR CLASSES, VARIETIES AND CULTIVATION.

We believe experienced cultivators all admit that Roses are easier to rear, in proportion to their value, than any other family of plants in cultivation ; and yet we are aware that there is scarcely a subject connected with floriculture in which amateurs generally realize so great a lack of knowledge as on the subject of Roses and their cultivation. This can, no doubt, be accounted for by the fact that the family is extensive and greatly diversified, and consequently rather difficult to comprehend and to become intimately acquainted with ; but we are satisfied that cultivators, by carefully discriminating between the various classes into which the family is divided, bearing in mind their nature, adaptability and also treatment, need have no more difficulty in becoming familiar with their culture, than with the cultivation of Lilacs and other hardy shrubs, Geraniums, or the tropical Coleus and Cannas, whose real individual requirements,

although simple and generally understood, are quite as varied, as are the different classes of Roses, only that they do not belong to one natural family, and are not known by the *same name*.

We desire to aid in making Rose culture as popular as it deserves to be, and have treated the subject somewhat exhaustively, also placed our prices of plants very low, in order that none need be deterred from cultivating at least several or a dozen choice varieties in the garden or in pots about the home.

In order to describe the classes as clearly as possible, we will place the Rose family in two divisions, namely, Hardy Roses and Tender Roses, and describe the classes that fall under each division separately.

HARDY ROSES.

This division of Roses includes the classes *Hybrid Perpetual, June or Summer, Climbing, Moss, etc.*, and are all noted for their hardiness and easy culture.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.—This is by far the most desirable class of hardy Roses for general cultivation, being vigorous and robust in habit and producing flowers, usually very fragrant, that for immense size, perfect form and gorgeous and brilliant colors are unequaled. This class is of comparative recent introduction, having originated from hybridizing the June or Summer Rose with the Ever-blooming section. Although the name would indicate the quality of blooming perpetually, only some varieties are strictly deserving of the term, as they flower freely but once in early Summer, after which they can not be depended upon for more than a very few flowers; but as an offset to such mis-application of the term "perpetual," the flowers of these varieties are likely to be possessed of more than ordinary perfect form, fragrance or color. The more prolific varieties however not only produce a wealth of flowers in June and July, but again at intervals during the Summer, with usually an increase towards Autumn. Although this class is comparatively hardy in this latitude, it is always best to protect with straw in Winter. Our remarks elsewhere relative to removing matured flowers apply with particular stress to Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

JUNE OR SUMMER ROSES.—The varieties of this class are all perfectly hardy, free growers, producing an abundant crop of flowers in June or early Summer, and will thrive in any soil or under almost any circumstances. Specimens of this class are to be found in nearly every garden in the country. Many of the improved varieties are very desirable. The Hybrid China, Damask and Provence sections belong to this class.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.—This class, of which the Prairie Roses are the principal varieties, are adapted for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc. They are well known for their perfect hardiness, rapid growth, fine foliage and beautiful and finely-shaped flowers, comprising many different colors. Gem of the Prairie, of which we give a cut on preceding page, is noticeable as one of the very best of this class.

MOSS ROSES.—An elegant and well known class of Roses, in most varieties producing large clusters of buds, entirely covered with a delicate mossy growth which renders them the perfection of beauty while in a bud or half open state.

Varieties of Hardy Roses.—To distinguish the classes, the following abbreviations are used in the description of varieties: H. Perp., Hybrid Perpetual; Climb., Climbing:

Anna de Diesbach (H. Perp.), bright rosy carmine.

Augusta Mie (H. Perp.), clear waxy rose, large and finely cupped, very fragrant; an excellent Rose.

Albertus (H. Perp.), deep rosy crimson, a strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Baltimore Belle (Climb.), white with blush tint, very compact and double, of rapid growth: one of the best of the class; excellent.

Baron Prevost (H. Perp.), bright rose shaded with crimson; large, free bloomer.

Beauty of Waltham (H. Perp.), bright rosy crimson, very large and fragrant, free bloomer; should be in every collection.

Blanch Vibert (H. Perp.), pure white.

Cardinal Patrizzi (H. Perp.), brilliant dark crimson, very full and attractive.

Centifolia Cristata (June), light blush, very large; a superb Rose.

Claude Millon (H. Perp.), deep violet crimson, very desirable.

Crimson Moss (Moss), a beautiful mossy variety, of crimson color; free growing and attractive.

Dr. Faust (H. Perp.), light crimson, robust grower and free flowering.

Duc de Rhoan (H. Perp.), bright crimson, large and double; beautiful.

Duchess de Morny (H. Perp.), bright purplish crimson, shading to velvety crimson maroon; a good bloomer, particularly in autumn; free and healthy grower.

Eveque de Nimes (H. Perp.), deep bright crimson, large and fine form.

Gem of the Prairie (Climb.), light shade of crimson, large, perfectly double and of beautiful form; the flowers are borne on trusses numbering from ten to twenty buds on each; a very desirable climbing Rose. See engraving, page 16.

Gen. Jacqueminot (H. Perp.), brilliant crimson scarlet, fragrant, very large and attractive, free grower and abundant bloomer; one of the best of this class.

Gen. Washington (H. Perp.), brilliant, dazzling crimson, approaching vermillion, very large and perfectly double, free bloomer; should be in every collection.
George IV. (June), dark crimson, shaded with purple.
Grevais Rouillard (H. Perp.), rose color, transparent; beautiful.
John Hopper (H. Perp.), deep rose with crimson center, large and fine form; very beautiful.
Jules Margotten (H. Perp.), brilliant carmine, somewhat imbricated; a very fine Rose, being large and attractive, fragrant, and a free bloomer.
King's Acre (H. Perp.), deep purplish rose, very large and double; strong grower.
Lani (Moss), crimson color, fine mossy bud.
La Reine (H. Perp.), beautiful clear bright rose; fine, full form, large and fragrant; a strong grower.
Leon des Combats (H. Perp.), reddish scarlet; a beautiful, distinct and attractive Rose.
Leopold Hausburg (H. Perp.), brilliant carmine; very handsome.
Lady Constantine (June), rosy pink; a strong growing variety.
Lord Raglan (H. Perp.), brilliant crimson scarlet, large and full.
Louis Napoleon (H. Perp.), rosy crimson; large, full and fragrant.
Ludovic Letaud (H. Perp.), light rosy lilac; beautiful form and very sweet.
Mad. Chas. Crapelet (H. Perp.), bright rosy crimson, large and vigorous; distinct.
Mad. Chas. Wood (H. Perp.), brilliant crimson shaded with purple, large and double; a profuse bloomer and one of the finest sorts.
Mad. de Trotter (H. Perp.), bright red, double and fine.
Mad. Hardy (June), a double white Rose, large and full.
Mad. Laffay (H. Perp.), beautiful clear flesh-color, changing to transparent rose; very fine.
Mad. Plantier (Hybrid China), one of the finest hardy pure white Roses; large fragrant flowers, blooms in clusters very profusely; a fine variety well suited for cemetery planting.
Marquis de Boccella (H. Perp.), light flesh-colored rose, petals edged with crimson; very desirable.
Mrs. Reynolds (H. Perp.), clear cherry red and crimson, brilliant; good grower and free bloomer.
Pæonia (H. Perp.), rich transparent carmine, large, finely cupped and double; fine growing habit and every way desirable.
Persian Yellow (June), deep golden yellow; double and very fine.
Pius IX. (H. Perp.), clear bright purplish rose, changing to rosy pink delicately shaded; large and desirable.
Prairie Queen (Climb.), deep pink, sometimes with a white stripe, compact and globular; a valuable Climbing Rose.
President Lincoln (H. Perp.), bright cherry crimson, large fragrant flowers; a strong grower and free bloomer; one of the best.
Princess Camile de Rhoan (H. Perp.), rich velvety crimson shaded to dark rose; large and fine.
Queen of the Belgians (Climb.), a white Rose of rapid slender growth.
Salet (Moss), bright rosy-red; of vigorous growth.
Scarlet Greville (Climb.), scarlet crimson.
Souv. de Henry Clay (H. Perp.), bright rosy pink; large and fine; vigorous grower.
Sydonia (H. Perp.), light pink; very large and full; one of our best Fall-blooming Roses.
Triomphe d'Abbeville (June), bright rosy purple; full and double.
Violet Blue (June), dark violet purple, very distinct.
Violet de Belgique (June), violet, rosy purple; free grower.
White Moss (Moss), pure white, very beautiful.
William Griffeth (H. Perp.), rosy lilac; cupped and perfect form, vigorous and profuse.
William Jesse (H. Perp.), very dark velvety crimson; an attractive and distinct variety.

TENDER ROSES (MONTHLY).

The various classes of this division are strictly ever-blooming, or monthly, as it is termed, in character, which makes them valuable for house and conservatory culture. In the mild climate of our Southern States they continue to grow and bloom almost continually during the whole year. By suitable protection at the approach of cold weather, or by wintering in a cold pit or cellar, they are easily managed to ornament the garden in our Northern States.

BOURBON ROSES.—A very desirable class of Roses, nearly, but not quite, hardy in the latitude of Buffalo. The flowers are produced in large clusters; are of large size, well shaped, bright and varied in color, fragrant and lasting. They are all vigorous growers, with rich luxuriant foliage, and are almost certain to give satisfaction to the cultivator. Some of the varieties, among which Hermosa stands prominent, are scarcely to be equaled for pot culture and winter flowering.

BENGAL OR CHINA ROSES.—The varieties of these Roses are all very free flowering, of thrifty growth and rather compact form, and while the flowers probably do not average as large as those of some other classes, the plants, if bedded out, are certain to be

covered with a larger number of buds and flowers, of their characteristically brilliant colors, than any other class cultivated. Require protection during Winter in the North. Very desirable for pot culture. The Agrippina is a well known and unequaled type of this class.

Tea-Scented Rose-bud—Bella.

Hybrid Perpetual Rose in Pot.

TEA-SCENTED ROSES.—Of the beautiful, sweet Tea-scented Roses we can say, with mild justice to their many good qualities, that while the Rose finds devoted cultivators this class will rank highest, among really fine kinds, in many respects; this, particularly, is true of the exquisite, deliciously fragrant, bud varieties, which, in the estimation of cultivated tastes, are without exception, lovely and attractive above any flower in our collections and they are all so perfectly adapted for pot cultivation in the window or conservatory, being of fine habit, rich foliage and very productive. In our own experience in cultivating these in greenhouses (conservatories), where the varieties Safrano, Isabella Sprunt and Bon Silene are grown largely for our cut-flower trade, the plants never fail to produce a constant daily supply during Winter and almost continually through the entire year. To show their appreciable value, we will state that these find ready purchasers all through cold weather, at the uniform price of fifteen cents per bud, just as cut from the plants, which is nearly twice the money realized for other Roses at the same time. True, the entire class are more susceptible of injury from cold than most Roses, nevertheless their general habit is healthy and vigorous, and when growing in the open ground they are amazingly prolific of buds and flowers, and by carefully lifting the plants in November, giving protection in a cold pit or cellar and returning to the open ground in Spring, they will thrive from year to year the same as any other class of tender Roses. Some of the Tea-scented Roses are too double to be classified as bud-varieties—a few of which are not fully double when open. These produce large flowers of the unapproachable tints, shades and colors, and possessed of the tea-fragrance, for which this class is peculiar.

NOISETTE ROSES.—This class, although quite limited in number of varieties, is of great value for permanent planting in the soil of a greenhouse or conservatory, as by means of their free climbing habits they can be permanently trained to the rafters and trellises. Plants after having spread to some distance, produce immense crops of beautiful, fragrant and fine colored flowers at intervals of quick succession. Severe pruning of the young shoots is necessary to secure the best results. By keeping the leading branches well cut back, this class are excellent for growing as ordinary pot Roses.

Varieties of Tender Roses.—To distinguish the classes, the following abbreviations are used in the description of varieties: Bour., Bourbon; Beng., Bengal or China; Tea, Tea-Scented; Nois., Noisette:

Adam (Tea), a large Rose of pinkish purple color.

Agrippina (Beng.), bright crimson color, free bloomer, flowers double. This variety is desirable in every collection; excellent.

Alice Walton (Beng.), rosy pink, very double and of fine form, flowers of medium to small size; unrivaled as a free-flowering variety.

Appoline (Bour.), a fine large Rose of robust-growing habit; light pink; double and compact.
Beau Carmine (Beng.), light satiny crimson, double, medium to large size; fine compact grower.
Beauharnois (Beng.), a bright amaranth-colored Rose; quite distinct, of vigorous growth, and free-blooming habit.
Bella (Tea), perhaps the finest pure white Tea-scented Rose in existence; lovely, either as a bud or when in full bloom; being quite compact and double, of good habit. (See engraving.)
Bon Silene (Tea), very beautiful and desirable as a bud Rose; color purplish carmine with peculiar bright purplish shade, rich, delicate tea-scented fragrance; good healthy grower.
Bouquet de Marie (Beng.), deep pink, of good form and habit.
Bourbon Queen (Bour.), rose color with salmon tint, large and double; very fine.
Caroline de Manaise (Tea), white; a good bloomer and double.
Cels (Beng.), blush; a very profuse bloomer, good and healthy grower; excellent.
Count le Barthe (Tea), flesh color, changing to deep blush; very fragrant.
Devoniensis (Tea), creamy white with rosy center; large and fine.
Douglass (Bour.), rosy violet, a good grower, free-flowering, and altogether desirable.
Duc de Cazes (Tea), yellowish white Tea-scented Rose; desirable.
Duchess de Brabant (Tea), blush shade on rosy ground; unequaled for its delicate tint and satiny texture.
Duchess Thuringe (Bour.), French white; a well-shaped grower; foliage of peculiar bright, deep green color; beautiful.
Fallemburg (Nois.), deep rose, fine form, and attractive.
Gen. Tartas (Tea), rosy pink of various shades; large; rather irregular, but very attractive; free bloomer, and healthy grower.
Geo. Peabody (Beng.), light crimson nearly white; free bloomer and a good compact grower.
Gigantesque (Tea), flesh color, large size.
Hermosa (Bour.), an old but very excellent Rose; clear rose color; double and very fragrant; a healthy, free-blooming variety. Should be in every collection.
Hymenæ (Tea), a whitish rose with blush yellowish center.
Indica Alba (Beng.), pure white; small, free flowering.
Indica Rubra (Beng.), bright red; very free flowering but small.
Isabella Sprunt (Tea), a gem among Tea-scented Roses. Canary yellow; beautiful large buds, very sweet; profuse bloomer and free grower.
Joseph Gourdon (Bour.), a beautiful Rose; deep rose color; compact and double; very fragrant.
Julia Mansaise (Tea), pure white with slight yellowish tint; large and full; desirable in every collection; fragrant.
Lady Warrender (Tea), a beautiful white Rose, of fine habit and form.
Lamarque (Nois.), valuable white Rose; very double and fragrant; a luxuriant grower and very prolific; one of the best Roses in cultivation for conservatories.
Laurencia or Fairy Rose (Beng.), rosy pink; very small, of fine form and healthy growth.
Laurette (Tea), creamy white, shaded with rosy amber, very full and sweet; a free grower and constant bloomer.
Louis Philippe (Beng.), bright dark velvety crimson; very fragrant; profuse bloomer.
Marechal Niel (Tea), the largest Tea-scented Rose in existence; perfectly double; finest pure chrome yellow, very fragrant; excellent for the conservatory and desirable for the garden; will bear careful culture when young.
Mad. Bravy (Tea), creamy white; large and fine.
Mad. Breon (Beng.), rich rose changing to bright crimson, beautifully shaded; fragrant.
Mad. Dumage (Tea), light rosy pink; a free-growing variety.
Mad. Barrilet Deschamps (Tea), white, shaded with yellow; large and beautiful.
Mad. Falcot (Tea), bright yellow shaded with crimson, very attractive and desirable.
Mad. Russel (Tea), light pink shaded with a coppery hue; an excellent grower.
Mad. de Vatry (Tea), deep rose shaded with dark crimson.
Malmaison (Bour.), a magnificent Rose; pale blush with fawn shade; large, double and full to the center; very fragrant; an excellent grower.
Melville (Tea), pinkish lilac, changing to nearly white when open; double; of good form.
Pactole (Tea), light canary shade; a good bloomer.
Pauline Labonte (Tea), bronzy yellow, large and sweet, very fine bud.
Paxton (Bour.), deep rose shaded with crimson; very strong grower, rich foliage and free bloomer.
Phœnix (Bour.), bright rosy purple; large flower; a good grower and free bloomer.
Pierre St. Cyr (Bour.), rosy crimson, large and full; very fragrant.
Premiere de Charissimer (Tea), a beautiful bud Rose; color bright purplish crimson.
President (Tea), rich light purplish crimson, with deep rose shading at base of petals; large and very attractive.
President d'Olbecque (Beng.), deep rosy crimson; free grower and bloomer.
Prince Eugene (Beng.), deep crimson; medium size.
Princess d'Esterhazii (Beng.), bright crimson with usually light stripes through the petals; double and very profuse; a fine garden Rose.
Pumilia (Tea), rich apricot tint, excellent either as a bud or an open Rose; dwarf, compact grower; free flowering and desirable.

Purple Crown (Beng.), rich purplish crimson, fine habit.
Roi des Cramoises (Beng.), deep crimson, very double and full, a dwarf compact grower, and profuse bloomer. An excellent variety.
Safrano (Tea), a bud Rose of lovely color, which is somewhat difficult to describe, being a blending of rich apricot and saffron yellow color; very fragrant; free grower and abundant bloomer; excellent for pot or garden culture.
Sanguinea (Beng.), deep crimson; a profuse and constant bloomer.
Solfaterre (Nois.), a bright straw-colored Rose, free grower but well adapted for pot culture if kept pruned; a lovely, fragrant bud.
Triumphant (Beng.), deep crimson, medium size, quite full and showy.
Triumph de Luxemberg (Beng.), brilliant crimson shaded with purple.
Washington (Nois.), white tinged with blush, blooms very freely in large clusters; vigorous.
White Tea (Tea), an old pure white Tea-scented Rose, still very desirable; free bloomer and good grower.

PRICES OF ROSES.

"Inducement No. 4," page 15, applies to all Rose orders amounting to $1.00 and upwards.

Roses by Mail.—We find by experience that Roses, unless specially grown in rather small-sized pots, are too heavy and too bulky to be forwarded with entire safety by mail; on the other hand, we can pack no kind of plants which we are more certain will be received in fine condition by customers than Roses which have been properly grown. We have a large stock, comprising all the hardy and tender varieties in the foregoing lists, which are grown with particular reference to filling mail orders, which we sell as follows, purchaser's selection of varieties:

25 Cents each. Five for $1.00. Per dozen, $2.00.

The plants at these prices are all strong, thrifty and pot-grown, and are in excellent condition, either for pot or garden culture, many of the monthly and other varieties being in bud. These will be forwarded, postage paid, and their safe arrival guaranteed, on orders of $1.00 AND UPWARDS. They can also be included with orders for other plants, etc., either to be forwarded by mail or express at these prices.

We have a fine stock of LARGE-SIZED ROSES in pots, which we offer at from 40 to 75 CENTS EACH, according to the size that purchasers may desire; but these can only be forwarded by EXPRESS. They are well established, one year old plants, in vigorous condition, and in every respect first-class.

CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT.

The Rosary.—In open air culture, we advise our friends and customers to plant Roses in a bed by themselves, where it is possible to do so. A dozen Roses scattered about the garden lose their individuality, and are not nearly as attractive and interesting as when planted in a rosary of any shape the grounds may allow or your fancy suggest. Any fair garden soil that is well drained will answer for them to grow in, although to attain anything like perfection—and certainly Roses are worth growing *perfect*—the soil should be dug two spades deep, and plenty of good stable manure thoroughly incorporated with it. In planting the Hardy varieties, including Hybrid Perpetuals, which are to remain permanently in the beds, do not plant so close that they will become crowded after attaining to some size; four feet is about right for this division, although the tender varieties will do very well some nearer. Roses will not thrive in a situation much shaded.

Protection during Winter and Pruning.—Wherever it is possible, by means of protection, to keep Roses in the open ground during Winter, we advocate the plan of so doing; but there will be little use of attempting to winter any but the most tenacious varieties, unless the ground is thoroughly drained, and when the rosary is in such condition, little loss need occur in leaving out tender varieties in any part of the North, if suitable protection be provided. A most efficient method to adopt in protecting tender kinds is, to bend the plant to the ground, and completely cover with fine soil, from six to seven inches deep. In protecting Roses in a bed, the plants should all be bent in one direction, and the entire bed covered to the same depth. Another good way is to remove the top and bottom from a barrel or box, and placing it over the plant, fill loosely with leaves or straw. A lady friend and customer in Pennsylvania informs us that she succeeds in wintering her Roses by laying them flat on the ground, and covering with a board. Where the winters are very severe, and it is considered undesirable to risk tender kinds out of doors, they may be carefully taken up, pruned slightly, and placed in a cold pit until Spring. By admitting an abundance of air in sunny Spring days and warm weather they may be planted into the beds again by May 1st in this latitude. They should, however, be pruned again before planting out. Although most varieties of Hybrid Perpetual Roses will survive the coldest Winters, unprotected, if growing on drained ground, we think it a wise policy to cover them with straw late in Autumn, as it is but little trouble, and they may flower better with such treatment. A stake is firmly driven into the ground to each plant, and

the plant tied nicely and rather close to it; then some straightened straw is placed around the entire length of the plant—it need not be very thick—and the operation completed by binding twine or straw bands around the whole, in several places. An application of stable manure or leaves around the base of the plant affords ample protection to the roots. All Roses, including the most tender kinds, will stand quite severe freezing without injury, and protecting the plants of any class should be deferred as late as possible in the Fall. In Spring, as soon as frost is out of the ground and growing weather at hand, all protection should be removed and the plants be pruned by cutting back shoots, removing old wood and weak last year's growth. In pruning Climbing Roses, after deciding which branches are to remain for training, the old wood that can be spared should be removed and lateral branches pruned down to one eye.

Insects destructive to Roses.—The most troublesome insect enemies of the Rose family are the *Rose Saw-fly or Rose Slug* and the *Rose Bug*. The ravages of the former may be checked by scattering dry slacked lime over the leaves while wet with dew; when this does not prove effectual, a more destructive remedy may be had by thoroughly syringing the plant for a number of days with Whale Oil Soap in the proportion of one pound dissolved in eight gallons of water. *Rose Bugs* are routed by shaking the branches over dishes containing hot water, or by hand picking and burning. For treatment of *Green Fly* or *Red Spider*, see "The Home Conservatory," and "Window Gardening."

Roses for Pot Culture and Winter Blooming.—The tender Monthly Roses are nearly all suitable for pot culture and Winter flowering, the Tea-scented section, with its unapproachable bud varieties, being usually the preferred class. Plants designed for Winter blooming should be grown in pots during the previous Summer. These should be plunged to the rim in earth or refuse hops, in order to prevent their drying out. Roses under any circumstances are quite susceptible of being injured by becoming too dry, and the condition should always be guarded against in pot culture. In our remarks in the HOME FLORIST, entitled "Preparing Plants for Winter Flowering," we give directions which apply to Summer treating of Roses grown in pots for this purpose. In August or September the plants should be repotted into a larger sized pot, or planting into a box will answer quite as well. If they are to be grown in the window, they should now be gradually innured to the changed light and heat by keeping in the house part of each day only, and in the intervening time be given an airy exposure under the piazza or at the side of the house, lessening it by degrees as the season advances. If to be grown or "forced" in the conservatory, this means of acclimating is unnecessary, provided plenty of air is allowed to circulate through the structure after they have been taken in. Their Winter position should be as much exposed to sun as possible, and the temperature kept at between 50° and 60° at night, with an increase of 15° higher during the day. The plants should be sprinkled frequently, and never be allowed to suffer from dryness of the soil. If any are troubled with *mildew*, flour of sulphur should be freely scattered over the foliage while it is wet.

Before dismissing this subject, we shall explain to our readers how, by means of a cold pit, the Hybrid Perpetuals and many other hardy Roses, besides the entire division of tender Roses, may be taken up and made to do a kind of double duty, safely and with little trouble, by flowering profusely in the house or conservatory in March or later, and after returning to the garden thrive there as usual. For this purpose any of the plants growing and flowering during the Summer are suitable without extra treatment. Dig them carefully late in October or November, in this latitude, and prune away the old straggling wood and superfluous shoots, cutting the remaining shoots back to several eyes; then pot into good fresh soil, one-third part of which should consist of well rotted manure, and give a thorough watering when done. After this, place the potted Roses in the cold pit, where they are to remain until the middle of January and later for a succession. In bringing them in from the cold pit to the window or conservatory, do not place in too high a temperature at once. A situation indicating 40° or 45° will answer for them at first, and from this they may be changed to a temperature of from 50° to 60° at night, and receive treatment as directed for Winter blooming plants. Contrary to what many persons might suppose, thus forcing Roses does not materially injure the usefulness of the plants, for by planting again into the garden in May, the monthly varieties will flower considerable, and all will regain their usual vigor during the Summer.

REMOVAL OF MATURED FLOWERS.—Every experienced cultivator of plants and flowers has probably observed the effect that the removing of flowers as soon as they are fully developed, or before the petals fall, causes to a plant, by increasing its general productiveness and the size of the future flowers. Scientific research discloses, and practical observation fully confirms the fact, that the young flower or bud taxes the vitality of a plant to a slight degree only, as compared with the hardening of the flower stem, which causes the petals to drop and precedes the ripening of the seed. This is important to observe, particularly in cultivating Roses, Verbenas, Pansies, Dahlias, Zinnias, Mignonette, Sweet Pea, Double Petunias, etc. We will add, that some plants like Mignonette, which are usually treated as annuals, will live and continue to increase in beauty for years if not allowed to seed.

NOVELTIES AND RARE PLANTS.

We call attention to the following list of plants and their descriptions. Many are new, others are scarce; but, without an exception, they have been sufficiently tested to prove their value. We think any selection from this assortment would prove satisfactory:

ABUTILON MESOPOTAMICUM PICTUM.

In this new variety of Abutilon we have a drooping plant admirably adapted for planting at the edge of baskets and vases, or for pot culture. The leaves are narrow and rather small, richly variegated with golden yellow on green, which renders it exceedingly valuable for contrasting with other drooping plants. The plant is a vigorous and healthy grower. 40 cents each.

BEGONIA FOLIOSA.

An elegant dwarf, drooping species, adapted for growing in hanging baskets, with light pink flowers produced in great abundance. An exceedingly elegant and graceful plant. 40 cents each.

BEGONIA WELTONIENSIS.

An excellent Summer, Autumn and Winter blooming variety, recently introduced, of dwarf dense habit, with crimson stems and leaf stalks, bright green leaves and pretty waxy pink flowers. It is exceedingly free-flowering and attractive. 30 cents each.

CANNA TRICOLOR.

This novel variety of Canna is quite distinct from all the others. It is intermediate in height, from 2 to 4 feet, of free and compact growth. The stems with the young terminal growth, and also leaf margins, are tinted with red, making an elegant contrast to the general effect of the foliage, which is densely streaked and mottled with creamy white. 60 cents each.

CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS—*(Night-Blooming Cereus).*

The flowers of this celebrated plant, which open only at *night time*, are very large, beautiful and sweet-scented. They begin to open about sundown, and are fully expanded by eleven o'clock. The petals are of the purest white; the corolla, or rather calyx, is from seven to ten inches in diameter, the outside of which is a brown and the inside a fine straw yellow color. Its scent perfumes the air to a considerable distance. The plant is of thrifty habit, and is as easily grown to flower in the house or conservatory as any cactus. Price for well established plants, 50 cents each.

DEUTZIA CRENATA FLORA PLENO ALBA—*(Double White Deutzia).*

A double white variety of this exceedingly beautiful shrub; valuable for garden culture or forcing. 50 cents each.

NEW DOUBLE WHITE GERANIUM, ALINE SISLEY.

Perhaps no plant novelty within the last five years has at once attracted such intense interest as has this new double Geranium, and although it is not so pure white as single Mad. Vaucher or Snowball, it is by far the most desirable acquisition in this direction yet obtained. Flowers are of good size, double and produced freely; plant an excellent grower, with a slight zone on each leaf. This important novelty originated with Jean Sisley, of Lyons, France, a retired horticulturist of world-wide reputation. $2.50 each.

SCENTED GERANIUM ECHINATUM.

This is a very delightful acquisition to our stock of sweet-scented Geraniums. The fragrance of the leaf is almost precisely like that of a fresh cut sweet orange, being very pure and sweet; flowers are white and open in the Winter time. 60 cents each.

GERANIUM PENNATIFIDUM.

This new Geranium is entirely distinct, in form and substance of its foliage, from all other varieties. The leaves are supported by erect stems, and much resemble a fern leaf in several respects, being deep and finely cut, and are very thin and fern-like in texture and of a transparent bright green color; of free growth, and exceedingly elegant and attractive. We recommend it to all customers as an interesting and desirable variety. 50 cents each.

PERISTROPHE AUGUSTIFOLIA AUREO VARIEGATA.

A most elegant little plant as an edging plant for Summer bedding, also excellent for hanging baskets. The leaves are ovate lanceolate, bright orange in the center and margined with dark green; its habit is dwarf, compact and of free growth. The flowers are of a bright mauve color. 30 cents each.

IVY-LEAVED GERANIUM, REMARKABLE.

A remarkably distinct variety of a more *decidedly climbing habit* than any yet recorded in its section; leaves marked with a dark Vandyke ivy-shaped zone, and flower truss is of a rich warm

rose-colored bloom. Well adapted for pot culture and training to a trellis or conservatory pillar and for Summer decoration in balconies. 50 cents each.

NEW DOUBLE GERANIUM, DUC DE SUEZ.

Very double scarlet crimson, the largest of all double varieties yet introduced ; flowers of excellent shape, imbricated and of immense size ; habit of the plant compact and neat ; very free flowering, beautiful and distinct. 60 cents each.

NEW PYRETHRUM, PRINCE ARTHUR.

A new variety of the well known *Double White Pyrethrum*, of dwarf compact habit, close and even in its growth ; very free bloomer ; the flowers are large, very double and full, and of a pure white color. 25 cents each.

SANCHEZIA NOBILIS VARIEGATA.

This highly ornamental plant is of good habit and vigorous growth, producing leaves upwards of 12 inches in length, and of most intense green, the veins being broadly margined with golden yellow. As a variegated, fine-foliaged plant of easy culture in pots, it stands unrivalled. 50 cents each.

SALVIA SPLENDENS ALBA—*(White Scarlet Sage).*

A very remarkable novelty in the form of a pure white variety of the well known Scarlet Sage, in which not only the flower but also the calyx or outward flowering sheath is of the purest white. This is a most desirable new plant. 40 cents each.

THUNBERGIA LAURIFOLIA.

This magnificent climber is Winter blooming in habit, producing flowers of a delicate violet blue color. 50 cents each.

THYMUS CITRIODORUS AUREO-MARGINATUS.

A beautiful dwarf-growing garden variety, the leaves of which are large dark green, broadly margined with rich yellow. It will be found most effective for edging and general bedding purposes, and for planting in beds and vases. 30 cents each.

TRADESCANTIA REPENS VITTATA.

A pretty trailing plant, extremely useful for vases, hanging baskets, &c. In habit it is similar to the old *Tradescantia Vulgaris*, but the foliage is of a bright green, blotched and striped with white—in many instances the entire half of the leaf is white. 30 cents each.

NEW DOUBLE TUBEROSE, "PEARL."

This is a new sort, of recent introduction. Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double the size, imbricated like a Rose. Its habit is dwarf, growing only from 18 inches to 2 feet in height ; in color and fragrance it is the same as the common sort. 40 cents each.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT POT PLANTS.—The plants known by the terms Greenhouse and Bedding plants are, with few exceptions, perennial in habit ; that is, they continue to grow from year to year, and are increased by slips or cuttings taken from growing plants. These plants are usually reared in pots and belong to a division that, in some respects, is old and well-known, while in other respects the division is still enveloped in clouds of ignorance and distrust relative to the kinds, in the minds of many amateurs. The well-known monthly Rose ; Rose, Fish and Horseshoe Geraniums ; the Ladies' Ear-drop ; Snake and other Cactuses, Oleanders, Rosemary, etc., which all of us have been familiar with from infancy, almost, belong to this division, while many varieties and kinds, quite as easy of cultivation, and greatly improved, which have originated or been discovered within a score or a few years, are still comparatively unknown, and receive little attention, excepting from professional florists, and the more enthusiastic amateurs. It is to this class of plants that we are really indebted for our choicest floral gems, either for cultivating in the house, conservatory or garden.

In this connection, we will call attention to the comparative value and prices of pot plants, and plants grown from flower seeds, presuming that our friends selecting stock desire to make the best possible investment with their money. Although prices of pot plants range somewhat higher than those of packets of flower seeds, it should be remembered that the former are always reared to a showy or flowering size when sold from the greenhouse, while plants still require to be reared from the latter ; then, again, when once a pot plant is purchased it can be increased by cuttings to any desired extent, and the quality of the variety is never impaired, because the new propagation is *part* of the original plant with a root of its own. With seeds it is quite different ; every amateur of experience knows that it is next to impossible to keep up a superior strain or variety of plants with seed, unless the seed is saved from plants grown isolated, after the manner practised by professional seed-growers. The trouble is they are so apt to hybridize or mix, which necessitates the purchase of the same kind or variety each Spring if it is considered desirable to keep up the stock. We make these remarks that inexperienced purchasers may consider the matter more intelligently when making out orders for stock.

(This leaf is bound in loose and can be removed without marring the FLORIST.)

THE FORMATION OF CLUBS.

Each Spring, for three years past, we have forwarded a large number of Plants, Seeds, Bulbs, etc., as premium or compensation to customers who have acted as agents in forming Clubs in their respective neighborhoods. This stock, although it has consisted of their own selections from our Catalogue, has cost them comparatively nothing, excepting the slight demand upon their time and attention which the transaction of the business has required. The services rendered on their part consisted in placing copies of our "HOME FLORIST AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE" into the hands of their friends and acquaintances, and sometime afterwards having received and forwarded their orders to us, we allowed them compensation in proportion to the amount of the combined orders constituting the club. To the extent of our knowledge every transaction of this kind during this time has been entirely satisfactory to our customers, to our agents, and to ourselves; and it is therefore with pleasure that we present our readers—new as well as old—a system of terms varying somewhat from any heretofore offered, but which combine all the best features of former rates, besides some additional ones of value (see inside), prominent among which are the arrangements whereby our dealings with agents forming clubs are rendered entirely distinct from those with persons giving us individual orders from which certain discounts are allowed. Agents can also

RECEIVE THEIR PAY IN CASH

where they prefer doing so to making selections of stock from the Catalogue. These new terms consequently afford an excellent opportunity to persons who can spare a little time for the work, or who can devote their entire time to it, to secure not only their own stock free of expense, but after enough is secured, or in case of persons who have no use for Plants, Seeds, etc., can derive a handsome income by working for cash. The field is ample, and in each neighborhood some lady or gentleman, boy or girl, or several persons, might engage in forming a club with profitable results.

The work is as pleasant as it is profitable. Our HOME FLORIST AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is acknowledged from all sources to be the most practical and comprehensive work of its kind published; and the information it contains is just such as thousands of amateurs are eager to possess, and can turn to useful account. To persons desiring to form a club we will furnish *five copies, free of cost, upon receipt of ten cents* to prepay postage, which will do to commence the work with, by placing these copies in the hands of probable customers. You are acquainted with the persons of taste, who delight in floriculture, in your neighborhood, and who are proper ones to apply to. Armed with copies of the HOME FLORIST, which you can either present outright or loan, you will receive a hearty welcome wherever you call. If more than the five copies are required, we will furnish them at *eight cents each*, by mail postage paid. This is about half the *actual* cost per copy to us by the thousand. In making the distributions among your friends, state that you are forming a Club, and ask them to read the contents carefully, and check such articles as they desire to order; afterwards you can call and receive their orders, which should be written on the order sheet. If you can suggest the appropriateness of a flower bed on the lawn, a climbing Rose, or a hanging basket about the house, it would be well to do so.

Should the taste for floriculture apparently be not very general in your neighborhood, do not be discouraged from attempting to form a Club, for this cause; there is no land on earth where the taste for adorning the home with flowers is so generally on the increase, as in our own favored land; and by giving the matter a trial you will perhaps be surprised at the encouragement awaiting your efforts where you least expect it.

As will be seen on the next page, the amount of stock, also cash, the agent is entitled to for compensation, is arrived at by reckoning the given rate per cent. on the *combined cash value of the orders* after all discounts and inducements, mentioned on page 15 of the HOME FLORIST, are properly accounted for, on orders sufficiently large to be entitled to any of these.

We advise persons who may desire to engage in forming a Club, to send at once for the copies we furnish, and commence the work as early as possible. We are confident that among our customers and others who receive the HOME FLORIST are hundreds of women and men, boys and girls, who could easily secure premiums of value by devoting a little or all of the Winter's leisure (too often wasted) to this work. There is no danger of loss or failure in the enterprise if you go into it with spirit; you will likely succeed in raising a larger Club than you at first calculated on, after you give it a trial and find how easy it is and how gladly nearly everybody will patronize your Club.

Address all communications to

LONG BROTHERS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

OUR CLUB TERMS.

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS NAMED BELOW.

On Club orders, the individual orders of which, together, amount to $10.00 OR UPWARDS, AND LESS THAN $50.00 *(net cash value), we will allow Stock of any kind named in the Catalogue, to be selected by the sender, amounting to* 25 PER CENT. OF THE ORDER.

On Club orders, the individual orders of which, together, amount to $50.00 OR UPWARDS, AND LESS THAN $150.00 *(net cash value), we will allow Stock of any kind named in the Catalogue, to be selected by the sender, amounting to* 30 PER CENT OF THE ORDER.

On Club orders, the individual orders of which, together, amount to $150.00 OR UPWARDS *(net cash value), we will allow Stock of any kind named in the Catalogue, to be selected by the sender, amounting to* 40 PER CENT OF THE ORDER.

CASH RATES.

Where persons who send us Clubs prefer money to selections of stock, THEY MAY RETAIN $1.00 IN MONEY FROM THE AMOUNT OF THE ORDER FOR EVERY $1.50 WORTH OF STOCK *(⅔ the amount), they are entitled to, as per the terms above. For instance, for a Club order amounting to $200.00, $80.00 worth of Stock additional might be selected. Or we would fill the order for $146.67 cash, the agent having retained in money two-thirds of the value of Stock he or she would be entitled to. Agents can sometimes do better than to reserve cash direct, by taking additional orders to the amount of the Premium Stock they are entitled to, keep the money of these orders back, and have us apply their Premium Stock in filling them.*

CONDITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

A Club order to be recognized as such must consist of the separate orders of at least TWO persons. *We require that these be forwarded to us just as received from the individuals, and in one letter with one remittance of money.* Upon receipt of a first Club order (two or more individual orders) we open an account with the agent, after which orders may be sent singly, or otherwise, as will be most convenient to the agent.

The "Inducements" on page 15 of the HOME FLORIST apply to the respective kinds of stock named under each number *on all individual orders,* whether part of Club orders or if sent to us direct. *We base our reckoning with, and terms to Club Agents, upon the* CASH VALUE *of the combined individual orders, after all rates offered in the various "Inducements" are properly accounted for.* We are striving to encourage Floriculture as best we can, and agents will comprehend that inducements of such liberal nature, on all orders above a small amount, will be directly beneficial to their interests, as well as to the person ordering, because the latter will at once recognise the policy of ordering as large a variety as they can use to advantage or their means will allow.

VERY IMPORTANT.—Agents are in all cases required to keep EXACT COPIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL ORDERS SENT TO US, *so that they may know, upon receipt of the Plants, Seeds, Bulbs, etc., precisely what each individual has ordered and is to have from the general shipment; for, although we keep on file every order we receive, ready for reference if needed,* IT SHOULD BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE COMBINED ORDERS CONSTITUTING A CLUB ORDER ARE FILLED AS ONE ORDER, THE ARTICLES BEING PACKED WITHOUT ANY DISTINCTION, AND WILL BE SO RECEIVED BY THE AGENT; BUT EACH ARTICLE WILL BE DISTINCTLY LABELED, AND EVERY ARTICLE ORDERED WILL BE SENT, *(late in the season, if we are compelled to substitute, in rare occasions, we plainly mark on the label what any article is substituted for), so that no confusion can possibly arise, provided the agent can refer to his copies of the orders sent us,* AND SELECT THE LABELED KINDS AND VARIETIES EACH PERSON HAS ORDERED. The reason we can allow such liberal club terms to agents is, because by the aid they thus render we are enabled to *fill, pack, and ship or mail numerous individual orders* as though they were *one large wholesale order.* The work of "sorting" on their part is not only trifling in extent, but at the same time is instructive and pleasant.

Whether orders are received direct from persons ordering or if forwarded by a club agent, we always *include the additional stock with each order,* as per the notice under head of "Packing and Shipping," page 14 of the HOME FLORIST. Agents can charge each individual club member with their just proportion of express charges, and divide the additional stock included in the shipment equitably among the same. On all stock sent by mail *we prepay postage* in full. Our terms are strictly cash with the order.

We make no charge for crates, baskets, boxes or packing to Club Agents, excepting where a shipment of *less than* $10.00 *net value is asked for,* when we require a remittance of 50 *cents additional* for packing, etc.

Agents can reserve the cash or select the Premium Stock which they are entitled to as fast as they send in the orders; at the end of the season, however, they can have the benefit of any balance in their favor, which may arise from the difference between reckoning the rate per cent. of premium on smaller orders as we receive them, and the total amount of the orders of the season at the per cent. of premium allowed on orders of the amount they may together reach.

PARK GREENHOUSES.

GENERAL CATALOGUE.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS, BULBS, ETC.

(For Select List of Plants suitable for Hanging Baskets, Vases, Trellises, etc., see page 9.)

ABUTILON.

A family of plants remarkable for their peculiar bell-shaped flowers, and the finely variegated character of the foliage of some varieties. They mostly flower in Winter. Unsurpassed for house culture ; all thriving under the most ordinary treatment. (45 degrees.)

Mesopotamicum, calyx of the flower scarlet ; petals yellow ; of straggling, drooping growth ; excellent for training to a stake or trellis.

Mesopotamicum variegata, one of the most beautiful plants we grow. The leaves are like *Mesopotamicum*, lance-shaped, but besides are variegated and marbled with clean yellow upon deep green in a pleasing manner ; excellent slender habit.

striatum (FLOWERING MAPLE). This variety—and also *A. Thompsonii*—are upright growers of vigorous habit, and with occasional pruning most admirably adapted for pot culture, producing an abundance of attractive drooping flowers through nearly the entire year. The flowers are very beautiful, being about three inches in length, and are orange, distinctly striped and netted with scarlet ; foliage has the maple leaf shape, is clear and beautiful. The plant should be found in every collection.

Thompsonii, similar in most respects to the above, but the leaves are distinctly variegated, mottled and marbled with bright yellow on dark green ground. This variety is one of our most valuable showy bedding and pot plants.

Santana alba, a free growing variety, with beautiful, large, pure white flowers ; valuable for pot culture. 30 cents.

Price 25 cents each, except where noted ; $2.50 per dozen.

ACHRYANTHES.

A beautiful class of foliage plants, excellent for massing and much used in the ribbon style of bedding, their distinct colors forming a striking contrast with Centaureas and other white foliaged plants. All are admirably adapted for planting in the center of hanging baskets and vases, and are also suitable for house and window culture, as they develop their best colors even in partial shade and prove to be somewhat hardier than Coleus for this purpose. One to one and a half feet. (50 degrees.)

Aureus reticulatus. This is the only light colored variety. The leaves are light green, netted with golden yellow, occasionally splashed with crimson ; stock and leaf-stems light crimson ; altogether a beautiful and desirable plant.

Gilsonii, leaves striped with various shades of carmine, the stems of a deep shade of pink ; in some respects an improvement on old *Verschaffeltii*, being of a more dense and compact growth ; very desirable.

ACHRYANTHES—Continued.

Lindenii. In this superb variety we have an upright, dwarf grower, about one foot high, completely branched from the root. Leaves narrow lanceolate, of a deep, blood red color, reflecting varying tints of red and purple; unsurpassed for bedding.

Verschaffeltii, stems pink, leaves a kind of violet, with crimson shade; very fine.

Price 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

AGAVE, OR CENTURY PLANT.

Americana. This beautiful plant is of the easiest culture in pots, and is remarkably ornamental, either in the house, conservatory, or if placed in pots or vases, individually, on the lawn (45 degrees.) 60 cents each.

Americana variegata, a striped leaf variety of the above; very showy. (45 degrees.) 75 cents each.

AGERATUM.

Valuable plants for beds and borders, being of rapid growth, and are easily cultivated; producing, all through the season, hundreds of clusters of small, fringed flowers, on long stems, which are exceedingly useful for cutting for bouquets, etc.; all propagate very readily from cuttings. (45 degrees.)

Lasceuxii, a new variety, the flowers of which are a peculiar rose or pink shade; very freely produced. 30 cents each.

Mexicanum, an old, but indispensable, favorite, of free flowering habit, and still the best of the class; color, lavender blue; should be in every plant collection.

Mexicanum variegatum. This is much like the above, excepting in the color of the leaves, which, instead of being green, are variegated with yellow, green, and generally a faint shade of crimson; excellent for pot culture.

Prince Alfred, a new variety, of dwarf habit, having flowers of a delicate lilac shade.

Price 20 cents each, except where otherwise noted; $2.00 per dozen.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA. (Lemon Verbena.)

A neat growing plant, of the easiest culture, the leaves of which are highly prized for their delightful fragrance. We have yet to find the person to whom this fragrance is not agreeable in the highest degree; excellent for pot culture or bedding; certain to give satisfaction; requires dryness and rest in Winter. (45 degrees.) 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

ALTERNANTHERA.

A genus of ornamental foliage plants, that are well adapted for pot culture, baskets, vases and for bedding out in ribbon lines or edging to flower beds. They grow rapidly, and form compact, globular-shaped plants of from five to twelve inches high, which are extremely beautiful. (60 degrees.)

Amabilis, the foliage of this variety is finely variegated with orange, rose and green, giving it a rich appearance wherever employed; vigorous in habit.

Spathulata, in this variety carmine and green are the colors—carmine predominating; five inches.

Versicolor, a very pretty variety, of rose and deep crimson color.

Price 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

ASTILBE JAPONICA (Syn. Spirea Japonica).

One of the most beautiful of all hardy herbaceous plants, blooming in upright spikes of pure white, delicately-formed flowers; height of plant, one and a half to two feet; very valuable for forcing for Winter flowers. (For forcing, 50 degrees.) 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

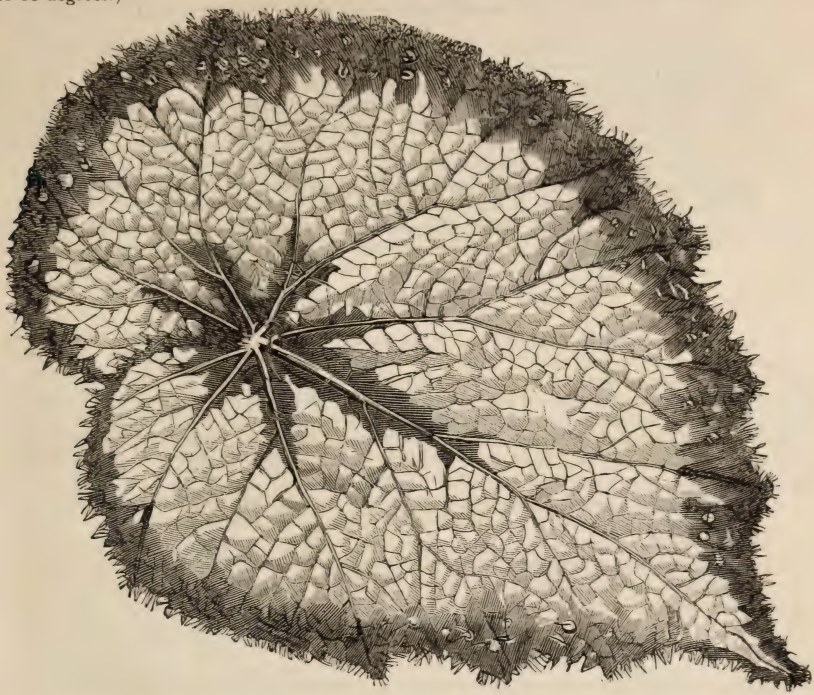
AZALEA INDICA.

Plants of high value for indoor, home and conservatory decoration, being covered with one blaze of beauty in the Spring months, and continuing to increase in splendor and the profusion of flowers with each year's growth. We have numerous varieties, all large sized plants. (60 degrees for flowers.) $1.00 to $3.00 each, according to size.

BEGONIA.

An interesting family of plants in their two divisions of flowering and showy leaf varieties. The former kinds are indispensable in every florist establishment, their flowering qualities rendering them valuable for bouquets. During the entire year, nearly, the plant is covered with a

profusion of gracefully drooping racemes of rose, pink, white and crimson buds and blossoms of an exceedingly attractive, waxy, coral-like appearance. Some varieties bed finely, but nearly all do best in the greenhouse or for cultivating in the window-shelf or plant-stand under the piazza, their beautiful, neat, compact habit, with glossy green leaves, making them very desirable for these purposes. Some are well adapted for growing in ferneries or wardian cases. (50 to 60 degrees.)



Begonia Rex.

Amberflora, flowers pure white, with pinkish tint, leaves two to three inches in diameter, of a deep green color.

fuchsioides coccinea, deep scarlet.

Glaucaphyllia scandens, an early flowering variety, producing its clusters of rich salmon-colored flowers from the axle of each leaf, the plant being of a lovely drooping habit; very fine for hanging baskets, etc. 50 cents each.

hybrida multiflora, a remarkably neat and free flowering variety, with small, ovate, glossy leaves, and many rosy pink blossoms; excellent.

manicata, grown mostly for its smooth ribbed leaves, which are extensively used for edging baskets of flowers.

nitida, a strong growing variety, producing beautiful, large, salmon-colored flowers.

nitida alba, a free growing, profuse-blooming variety, producing immense panicles of pure white flowers during the Winter months.

parviflora, white, dwarf, blooms most profusely in Summer, when its flowers are much in demand for funeral wreaths, crosses, etc.

Saundersonii, one of the best flowering Begonias; the flowers are of a scarlet shade of crimson, borne in profusion during the entire Winter months; leaves slightly edged with scarlet.

Of the show leaf varieties we will state that lovers of the beautiful in Nature's grotesque growths will find in this entire division much to admire, and nothing we can recommend for either the window or in hanging baskets will be likely to prove more satisfactory to the grower than these. Their large, attractive and interesting leaves, add an effect to collections of plants which can be equalled by nothing else grown. We give a cut of the leaf of the Rex variety, which is about one-fourth the natural size of well grown leaves. Imagine in the engraving the light part of the leaf to be a bright greenish silver hue; the center and outer edge a lively, almost black green in some places, or rather several shades of green, spotted lightly with

silver. Imagine the whole surface to be studded with small crimson hairs, while the extreme edge is fringe-like, with a crimson scarlet color, as is also the underside, and with this the veins distinctly prominent and showy, and you can form an idea of the beauty of this entire section.

Argyrostygma Veitchii, a very handsome variety, leaves smooth, of medium size, light green and thickly covered with small, clear silver markings; underside, of a crimson color, smooth.
El Dorado, medium sized leaf, distinctly marked and of a peculiar velvety texture.
insignis, a free grower, leaves of medium size of a peculiar metallic lustre; fine.
luxuriance, leaves somewhat star shaped, borne on stems a foot long.
Mary Stuart, large showy leaves; an old favorite, perhaps the best in our collection.
Mrs. Victor Lemoine, light colored leaf, with the edges and center beautifully marked like lace.
Queen of Begonias, a good grower.
Rex, a fine variety; excellent. (See engraving and, also, description above.)
Silver Queen, a variety in which the silvery color predominates.

Price of medium sized flowering varieties 25 cts. each; $2.50 per doz., except where noted. Show leaf varieties from 30 cts. to $1.00 each, according to size.

BOUVARDIA.

A highly useful family of shrubby plants, both for the greenhouse and bedding out, blooming from June to September or October out in the beds, and plants properly prepared in pots (see "Preparing plants for Winter flowering") bloom continuously all during the Winter in the conservatory or a light warm room or bay window. To show their value we will state that thousands of feet of glass are each year devoted to the culture of Bouvardias alone, for bouquet flowers, in the vicinity of our large cities. The flowers are of an exceedingly beautiful, substantial, waxy character, of bright and desirable colors, from the purest white to scarlet; very desirable in every collection. (50 to 60 degrees.)

Davidsonii, a free flowering, pure white variety; excellent and distinct.
Elegans, vermillion red, bright and free blooming; very excellent.
Hogarth, dark crimson.
Jasiminoides, pure white; excellent and distinct.
Leiantha, scarlet, profuse; one of the best.

Price 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

CACTUS.

We have quite a collection of this interesting family of plants, both the flowering and showy foliage varieties. (45 to 60 degrees.) 35 to 75 cents each, according to size.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

This is one of the most beautiful and striking plants that can be introduced in ornamental decoration, adding a rare tropical effect, with its immense shield-shaped, green leaves. Well adapted for growing in urns and pots for terrace or verandah decoration. The bulbs should be treated same as Dahlia tubers. (45 to 60 degrees.) Price for the bulbs, or plants well started. 35 to 75 cents each, according to size. (See engraving.)

SHRUBBY CALCEOLARIA.

This, our favorite moccasin or carpet bag flower, is a native of South America. We offer to our customers a select collection, any of which will make pleasing additions to a garden of flowers, as they are very free bloomers and quite hardy, and the flowers are singularly novel in shape and color. They appear to require a shade from the noonday sun in extremely hot weather in the months of July and August to develop their flowers perfectly. (45 degrees).

Black Prince, dark maroon.
Fulgens, crimson maroon.
Garibaldi, crimson.
Golden Prince, bright yellow.
Majestic, brownish crimson.
Sparkler, maroon, bronze and yellow.

Price 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

CALLA.

The well known Ethiopian or Egyptian Lily, producing large, pure white flowers on stems eighteen inches long; very desirable as a house plant. Give abundance of water. The plant will grow quite as freely in water as in soil. (45 degrees.) Price 25 to 75 cents each.

Ethiopica nana, a dwarf variety, smaller in all its parts than the original. In this respect it is more desirable, being more convenient to handle than the strong-growing variety; the flowers, also being much smaller, can be used to fine advantage in vases and baskets of cut flowers. 35 cents each.

CAMELLIA.

The Camellia is queen of Winter flowers, and to the commercial florist is valuable above all others for making bouquets, baskets of flowers, etc., during the Winter months. There are many named varieties, the colors of which are pure white, bright rose, cherry color, scarlet rose, bright red variegated, salmon rose, etc., etc. The flowers are large, from three to six inches across, very double and perfect in form; are of great substance and will keep a week or more after opening. Pure white is the favorite color. As the merits of this superb genus of plants, and the ease with which they are managed outside the greenhouse, become more generally known, their culture will be attempted in many homes. A sunny exposure in the window, sufficient water, but not too much, and cleanliness of foliage from dust and insects, are the essentials to be observed in their culture. They flower, in their different varieties, from December till March. (50 degrees.)

Florists desiring to purchase largely, for stocking greenhouses, would do well to correspond with us. Price of budded plants $1.00 to $15.00 each, according to size and number of buds.

CANNA.

This is a genus of ornamental plants that are peculiarly adapted to the American climate. They thrive with the greatest vigor, either if grown in pots or bedded in the garden, and produce a stately tropical effect, with their broad massive foliage and beautiful flowers, under the most ordinary treatment and care. The Canna is freely propagated by division of the roots at planting time. During Winter, the roots should be kept in sand in a dry cellar, or under the bench in the conservatory. We never advise growing Cannas from seed, as only the least showy and comparatively worthless sorts are likely to come this way; the really valuable varieties are shy seeders. (45 to 60 degrees.)

Bicolor, a beautiful free-growing variety, with a blending of various shades of green in the foliage. 30 cents each.

Giganteus Aureantica, foliage yellowish green, of very fine appearance and free-growing habit. 30 cents each.

Indica, flowers scarlet, foliage green, free grower, 2 to 3 feet. 25 cents each.

Warzewiczi, one of the best; foliage striped with dark maroon-like crimson and green, the leaves growing eighteen inches long from the stalk, and eight or ten inches wide. We have measured on our grounds clumps of this variety, grown from a single plant set out in Spring, that were by September over four feet high, with leaves extending two feet from the center each way; excellent. 30 cents each.

CENTAUREA.

An interesting and beautiful kind of white-foliaged ornamental plants, either when grown in pots, baskets or vases, or if bedded out as an edging to beds of large growing Cannas, etc., or for contrasting with Coleus, Achryanthes, etc., in ribbon lines. (45 degrees.)

Candida. This is a lovely plant of neat, compact, bushy growth, with exceedingly pretty silver-colored foliage. 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

Gymnocarpa, possessing the unsurpassed qualities of *Candida*, but in a lesser degree. It however has the advantage of being more readily increased, therefore enabling us to offer it at lower rates. 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

CENTRADENIA.

Grandiflora. An upright growing plant, with narrow green and crimson colored foliage, of changeable hue; excellent for ferneries, baskets, etc. 25 cents each.

Rosa. A beautiful plant, with small fine leaves, profusely covered with small rose-colored flowers during a great portion of the year. (Either variety, 60 degrees.) 25 cents each.

CHOROZEMA ELEGANS.

From New Holland, flowering in the house or any cool place in the late Winter and early Spring months. Yellow crimson, pea-shaped flowers; holly-shaped leaves. 25 cents each.

Monthly Carnation Plant in Pot.

Monthly Carnation Flower.

MONTHLY OR TREE CARNATION.

The Monthly Carnation we take pleasure in recommending to all cultivators of flowers, because but few plants possessing its hardiness and ease of culture have so many rare qualities. It is a rival of the Rose, the Japan Lily and other plants of equally high order. The flowers are deliciously fragrant, and possess, in the different varieties, colors unsurpassed in richness and beauty. The plants if set in Spring bloom abundantly all Summer in the flower garden, and plants properly prepared flower just as freely all during Winter in the window or conservatory. For this latter named purpose they should be grown in the garden until the middle of September, removing all flower buds as we direct under head of "Preparing Plants for Winter Flowering," when they are taken up, carefully potted and removed to the house, gradually, as we direct for Roses, page 22. Some varieties are better adapted for Winter flowering than others. President Degrau, La Purity, De Fontaine and Valliant generally are preferred for this purpose. In open ground plant not nearer than one foot apart. (For flowers, 55 degrees.)

Brightness, crimson and white.
Double White, pure white.
Edwardsii, pure white, large.
Grand Sultan, yellow and scarlet.
De Fontaine, yellow ground, edged with scarlet, white and crimson; extra.
La Purity, deep carmine, profuse and large flowering; very choice.
Maimie, pure white, dwarf and profuse.
President Degrau, pure white; the best white for general purposes.
Solferino, dark crimson scarlet.
Valliant, small, bright scarlet, profuse bloomer.
Var. La Purity, carmine and white.

Price 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

CISSUS DISCOLOR.

A well known Climber, with leaves beautifully shaded with dark green, purple and white, the upper surface of the leaf having a rich, velvet-like appearance. The leaves are much used for trimming the margin of bouquets and baskets of flowers. The plant requires a high temperature in Winter, to develop the beautiful coloring of leaves; but in Summer they thrive under most any circumstances. Excellent for baskets. (70 degrees.) 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

COCCOLOBA PLATYCLADA.

A pot or bedding plant, having a singular fern-like, angular and attractive growth. (45 degrees.) 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Virgin Queen Chrysanthemum.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The Chinese Chrysanthemums are fine late flowering plants, and although perfectly hardy in our latitude, the blossom buds are liable to be injured by hard Fall frosts, unless protected somewhat. The best way to manage them is either to grow in pots during the Summer, or take them up in September, and in either case remove to the house, where their many gorgeous flowers of various colors and tints will expand in succession for a long time. If grown in pots these should be plunged to the rim in the border; it is necessary to turn the pots occasionally to prevent the roots from striking through the bottom and growing in the garden soil. We recommend the Chrysanthemum especially to young florists, as no class of plants are easier to manage, and they produce their flowers in Autumn when all kinds of flowers are scarce. The Japanese section is noted for the varied forms and markings, together with the enormous size of the flowers in some varieties. They are as hardy as the ordinary Chinese sorts. (40 to 50 degrees.)

LARGE FLOWERING CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Aurora, orange.
Charles Reas, crimson, early, fine.
Cinderella, pure white, fine.
Competition, white, early.
Dr. Brooks, rich golden yellow.
Empress of India, clear white, large.
Fimbriata, pure white, fimbriated, fine.
Glorie Mundi, brilliant yellow.
Hermoine, orange, crimson tipped.
Leonidas, light crimson and orange.
Ne Plus Ultra, rose, few flowers, but immense size.
Queen of Lilac, light lilac.
Rosy Queen, early, delicate rose, fine.
Ruth, white.
Virgin Queen, snow white, very desirable (see engraving).
Webb's Queen, lilac.

POMPONE OR SMALL FLOWERING.

Alex. Peel, cinnamon.
Aureole, red.
Boule Blanche, globe shape, white.
Boule de Neige, white, yellow center.
Boquet Blanc, pure white.
Condrillion, yellow, profuse.
Fairy Nymph, pure white.
Iona, rosy lilac.
Jonas, crimson and yellow.
La Brazier, deep bronze.
Lilac Gem, very dwarf, fine habit.
Little Pet, pinkish tint, changing to white.
Mad. Grame, pure white.
M. Liabaud, canary yellow, purple tipped.
Mignonette, rosy pink.
Mrs. Aristee, sulphur, center quilled.
Prince Albert of Prussia, white, fimbriated.
Profusion, deep blush.
Roi des Lilliputs, purple, white tipped.
Snowball, pure white.
Valliant, crimson, yellow tip.
Zebra, pink, yellow and white.

JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Erecta Superba, canary yellow, fringed.
Grandiflora Japonica, straw color, fringed.
Madame Chapon, orange and yellow plated petals.
Richesse, buff yellow.

All priced at 25 cents each, 3 for 60 cents, $2.00 per dozen.

COLEUS.

No class of plants now cultivated have been the subjects of greater changes in the space of five years than have the Coleus. It is but a few years ago that less than half a dozen varieties comprised all that were then known, while now they might be numbered by the score. The diversity of color which is found in the leaves, and their rapid growing habit in hot weather, rank them among the most valued of hot-house and garden plants. They are very ornamental when planted singly in the mixed border. Their beauty, however, can be equally as well, if not better, employed by arranging the plants in ribbon lines to contrast with white-edged Geraniums, Gnaphalium and Centaureas. For this purpose, *C. Verschaffeltii* is yet unsurpassed. Do not plant out until the danger of frosty nights is over, as they are injured by becoming chilled. The following are selected as the most distinct varieties. (60 degrees.)

Americus, bronzy crimson, golden margin.
Bauseii, dark chocolate crimson, edged green, and deeply serrated.
Brunette, dark color.
Candolli, rich chocolate crimson.
Hamlet, purplish maroon.
Hendersonii, purplish maroon center, edged with netted vein work on green.
Hero, chocolate maroon.
Lacinata, deeply cut foliage.
Marshalli, rich chocolate purple, maroon green edge.
Model, pinkish bronze, slight golden edge.
Princess Royal, center reddish bronze, yellow margin.
Princess of Wales, purplish red.
Rainbow, a blending of various colors.
Refulgent, dark maroon.
Rival, dark claret crimson, yellow edge.
Setting Sun, bronze crimson center, bright golden margin.
Unique, reddish crimson, deep golden edge.
Verschaffeltii, rich velvety crimson.

Price 25 cents each ; $2.50 per dozen.

CUPHEA PLATYCENTRA, OR CIGAR PLANT.

A greenhouse shrub, producing miniature scarlet, black and white flowers, three-fourths of an inch long, in great abundance, and without intermission during the whole year. It is exceedingly pretty as a Winter bloomer in the house, also for bedding purposes. Nothing we can recommend our customers will prove better to plant in the center of hanging baskets than this. Very desirable. We have, also, a purple flowering variety. (40 to 60 degrees.) Price from 20 to 40 cents each.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

A fine ornamental greenhouse plant ; its flowers as a variety in the formation of bouquets and baskets of cut flowers in Winter, are valuable. 50 cents each.

WINTER BLOOMING CYTISUS.

Cytisus Ramosus is an excellent Winter flowering pot plant, suitable for the window or conservatory, assuming an irregular bushy form, which is very attractive. The flowers are small, very sweet, and of a pleasing, deep golden yellow color, borne on racemes that, for a long time, give the plant a beautiful appearance; very desirable. (45 to 60 degrees.) Price 25 to 50 cents each.

DAHLIA.

Well known tuberous garden plants, producing flowers of the most perfect and beautiful form, and of unexceptionally brilliant and good colors, during the Summer and Autumn months. Luxuriate in a rich, moist soil. In dry weather the flowers will be finer and the plants do better by receiving a thorough watering occasionally of an evening. Nothing gives Dahlias a better appearance than to keep them neatly tied to strong stakes about four feet long, one driven in the ground, by each plant. All flowers should be removed as soon as they begin to decay, and imperfect buds be cut off. The tubers are to be lifted in October, and the varieties labeled; after allowing them to dry, pack in sand and keep in a dry, warm cellar during the Winter. In May they may be planted in the flower beds again. Their flowering season is considerably advanced by starting and keeping them growing in the hot-bed, up to near the first of June. In the following list the Pompone or Bouquet varieties are designated by P.; Dwarf, by D.

Amazement, dark crimson.
Beauty of Hastings, blush, maroon edge.
Belle vale, fine flower.
Belle de Baum, deep pink.
Rob Ridley, dark scarlet.
D. **Black Dwarf,** dark maroon.
P. **Cochineal Rose,** cochineal carmine.
P. **Col. Sherman,** light scarlet.
P. **Dr. Stein,** dark maroon and white.
Dr. Bozes, deep maroon, very large and fine.
Duchess of Cambridge, blush, crimson tip.
Elizabeth Stump,
Empress, white, tinged violet.
D. **Fulgens Picta,** scarlet, tipped white.
Golden Gem, clear yellow, perfect form.
Grand Duke, large lilac.
Grimaldi, large and attractive.
Guiding Star, pure white, fimbriated.
P. **Little Willie,** rich, deep crimson.
P. **Little Wonder,** crimson scarlet.
Madge Wildfire, crimson.
Magician, crimson and white.
P. **Mein Strefling,** salmon, striped crimson.
Miss Trotter, blush, crimson.
Mrs. Burgess, bluish crimson.
Mrs. Seacole, an excellent variety.
Norah Crinea, orange, tipped white.
P. **Pearl,** pure white.
P. **Penelope,** blush, purple tip.
Perle de Beaune, clear rosy lilac, well cupped.
Salvator Rosea.
Vielfarbiger, crimson and white.
Schmidt's defiance, light yellow.
P. **Selmer,** yellow, purple tip.
Silver Fish.
Tom Green, maroon, tipped white.
Tractor, good bloomer.
Venus, blush white.
Ximera, pale blush, slightly tipped with purple.

Price for well started plants in May, 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

DAISIES—Red, White and Variegated.

These little, well known border flowers are natives of England and Scotland. The colors are pure, and all are perfectly double. Set the plants about six inches apart, and give slight protection in Winter. They propagate by dividing the root. A few plants may be potted in the Fall to flower in the window or conservatory during Winter. (40 to 50 degrees for forcing.) 15 cents each; $1.00 per dozen.

EUNONYMUS.

Very beautiful plants of shrubby nature, valuable for pot culture, ferneries, Winter hanging baskets, and in fact for any in-door purpose, as they are of neat, vigorous habit, with lovely variegated leaves of glossy Ivy-like texture, and are scarcely equaled for growing in the shade.

The varieties are **Aurea variegata** and **Radicans variegata,** which are nearly alike, except in their colors. The leaves of the former are a rich golden yellow color on green; and in *Radicans variegata*, a bright pea green, deeply margined with creamy white, both having a striking and pretty appearance, not found in any similar plant. (45 to 60 degrees.) 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

EUPHORBIA JACQUINIFLORA (Winter Blooming).

Another easily cultivated pot plant that delights in a dry atmosphere, producing orange scarlet flowers in Winter. (60 degrees.) 50 cents each.

EUPATORIUM (White Winter Blooming).

This is a family of plants extensively grown by florists for the abundant crop of pure white flowers they produce only in Winter. The flowers are small, but borne in dense clusters on good stems. The plant is vigorous, of upright habit, and requires considerable pot room; of the easiest culture under any circumstances. As it propagates readily, it is best to start young plants early each Spring for flowers the following Winter; they should be grown in pots out of doors during Summer. Cut down the plants after flowering, which will induce a new growth to propagate from. We cultivate three varieties, which vary but little besides their season of

flowering, which together keep up a continual growth of bloom from December to April. Customers should specify whether they desire the early, medium or late varieties. (45 to 60 degrees.) 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

FABIANA IMBRICATA.

One of the prettiest little shrub-like pot plants that can be cultivated, being of dense pyramidal habit, fine foliage and profusely covered with white flowers in Spring; excellent for baskets. (45 to 60 degrees.) 25 cents each.

FARFUGIUM GRANDE.

A novel and attractive pot plant, with foliage singularly blotched with golden spots. (45 to 55 degrees.) 50 cents each.

FERNS AND LYCOPODIUM.

We cultivate numerous varieties of the above plants, which are unequalled for stocking ferneries, etc.; are also excellent for pot culture. Purchasers stating for what purpose they desire them, by leaving the selection to us, will be almost certain to be pleased. (60 degrees.) Any of the varieties, 30 cents each.

FEVERFEW—Double White and Golden Feather.

The former variety is a Summer blooming bedding plant, producing an abundance of pure white, daisy-like flowers on good stems; much in demand for bouquets. The *Golden Feather* variety is of quite recent introduction, valued for its cut leaves of greenish, golden color; beautiful in Fall, Winter and Spring, but in a measure loses its beauty in Summer, when bedded out. Both are almost hardy. (40 degrees.) Price of either, 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen.

FUCHSIA (Ladies' Ear Drop).

The Fuchsia is another of those superb families of plants, the varieties of which, to an extent, are indispensable in every collection of choice plants. It is a well known genus, and has for years attracted the attention of cultivators by its elegant appearance and lovely flowers. The Ladies' Ear Drop, as it is commonly called, is associated with our earliest recollection of window plants, cultivated many years ago, when we first learned to love flowers; but since that time, like with many other things, the Florist's art of hybridizing has caused wonderful changes and improvements in the flowers, and has rendered the varieties of to-day immensely superior to those known a score of years ago. The Fuchsia is admirably adapted for pot culture on the window-shelf or in the conservatory—some varieties, which we describe separately, flowering beautifully in the Winter. We occasionally have the dark varieties thrive in a cool, partially shaded place in the garden. Frequent repotting into larger sized pots, and in a soil of the most fertile nature—it may be one-half well rotted manure—are important in growing the plant to perfection. By paying attention to this, and supplying water abundantly, a growth of an astonishing magnitude and appearance may be had in the time of a few months, by starting with a good healthy young plant. Excellent as a flowering plant in the center of hanging baskets and vases. (50 to 65 degrees.)

Alba coccinea, sepals white, corolla violet, mottled with rose, tube streaked with dark pink.

Aurora Superba, rich, waxy pink; splendid habit.

Avalanche (Smith's), tube and sepals carmine, corolla deep violet, and exceedingly large; double; a free grower and profuse bloomer. Regarded as one of the finest double varieties. 30 cents each.

Avalanche, sepals bright carmine, well reflexed; corolla dark violet, and very double; one of the best colored doubles.

Bianca, white sepals, deep pink corolla.

Bianca marginata, early, free flowering. The sepals are white and finely reflexed; corolla delicate pink; a handsome branching, erect grower.

Bridesmaid, sepals white, dark pink corolla.

Clapton Hero, scarlet sepals, rich blue-violet corolla; fine growing habit.

Charming, violet corolla, crimson sepals, immense clusters.

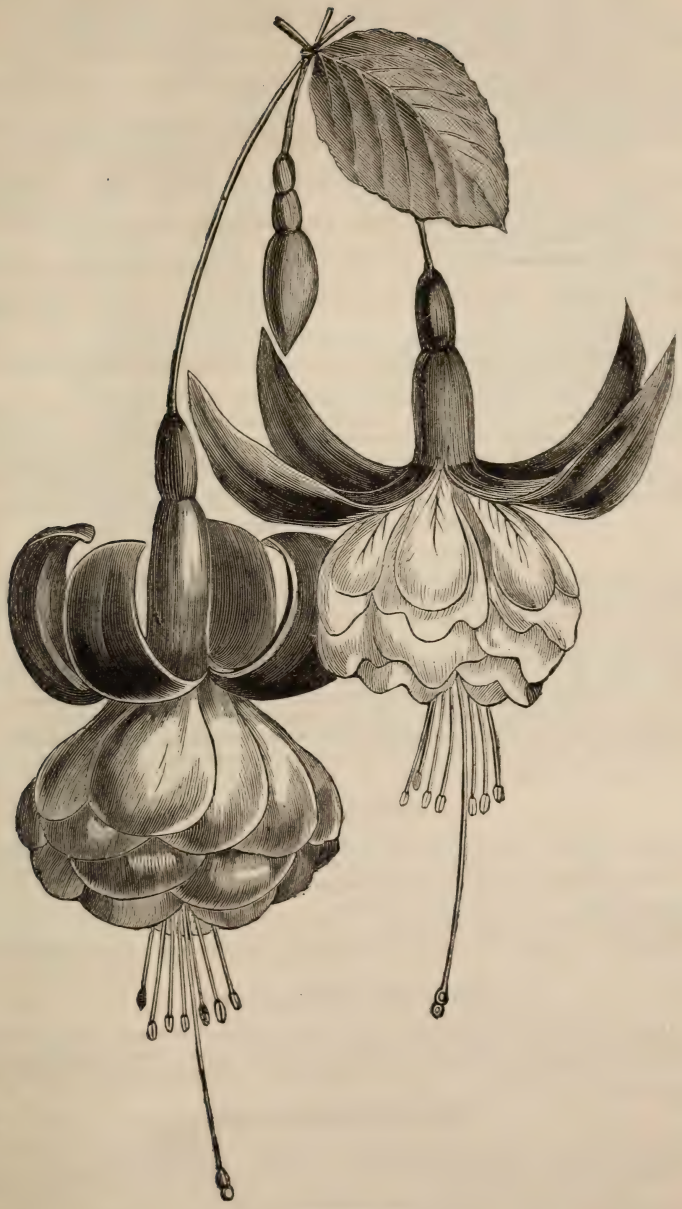
Criterion, coral-red tube and sepals, blue corolla.

Dagmar, a new and beautiful variety. The tube and sepals are crimson, corolla rosy violet, laying open in peculiar salver-shaped form.

Elm City, tube and sepals crimson scarlet, corolla dark purple, double; dwarf grower.

Evening Star, sepals blush, corolla crimson scarlet.

Grandiflora Gem, a very desirable variety. The tube and sepals are light crimson; corolla dark crimson; fine form and large size.



FUCHSIAS.

FUCHSIA— Continued.

Fulgens, a variety of peculiar form, having a small bright scarlet tube, enlarging to a pencil-like diameter at about three inches from the stem, where it divides into four white-pointed sepals; the corolla is also scarlet. Novel and beautiful. 30 cts. each.

Heather Bell, tube and sepals white; corolla dark crimson; quite distinct.

Little Dorrit, a variety of miniature size; tube and general form about one-fourth the ordinary size; free flowering.

Madame Cornelison, tube and sepals deep scarlet; corolla white; semi-double.

Puritani, white corolla; scarlet sepals.

Prince Imperial, sepals fine scarlet; corolla violet. The earliest dark variety.

Princess of Wales, a crimson scarlet variety of glossy texture, with white corolla; very double and large. 30 cents each.

Rose of Castile, sepals white; corolla violet rose. A somewhat dwarf, but early and profuse bloomer. One of the best.

Sally Mead, tube and sepals scarlet; corolla crimson; very double and of irregular length, laying open like a rose.

Sir Colin Campbell, an old favorite; double; tube and sepals scarlet; corolla dark purple.

Schiller, sepals white; corolla a light violet, changeable to rose; a profuse and early bloomer.

Starlight, tube and sepals white; corolla carmine; very distinct 30 cents each.

Victor Emanuel, tube and sepals coral red; corolla fine double white, tinted with scarlet stripes. Beautiful.

Wonder. This is a pretty variety, and perhaps the lightest colored Fuchsia in cultivation. Flowers nearly white, with deep rosy pink margined corolla.

Tribune, the sepals of this variety are crimson and well reflexed; very rich plum blue corolla. A distinct variety of recent introduction that can scarcely fail to please. 30 cents each.

Wave of Life, golden foliage; sepals scarlet; corolla dark purple. 30 cents each.

Price, 25 cents each, except where noted; $2.50 per dozen.

WINTER FLOWERING FUCHSIAS.

F. Speciosa, a well known variety, producing large flowers two inches in length, tubes and sepals of which are blush, the corolla crimson. The single plants of this variety grown in eight or nine inch pots will produce from 300 to 500 flowers from December to May. 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

F. Serratifolia, a valuable variety for Winter flowering; flowers as large, but of a color distinct from any other Fuchsia. The tube of the flower is carmine, the tips of the sepals shading to green; corolla light scarlet with white anthers. This though an old variety, is not so common as the preceding. 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

Carl Halt, a new and distinct variety, and very valuable for Winter flowering. The flower is striped in clear colors of white and red, in a novel and beautiful form; very productive. 40 cents each; $4.50 per dozen.

GAZANIA.

Summer and Autumn flowering bedding plants of low prostrate habit; the prevailing color is orange and yellow, with a broad, intensely black velvety ring passing around the center. Excellent for planting in hanging baskets and vases. (45 degrees.)

Grandiflora. One of the best varieties.

Splendens. Rich shade of orange.

Sulphurea. Light straw color, of large size. 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

GERANIUM (Pelargonium).

An extensive, varied and interesting family of plants; indeed, in such a degree, that a nice flower and window garden might be sustained by employing no other plants than those belonging to the Geranium family. We briefly describe the different classes and their varieties. (See *Pelargonium.*)

DOUBLE GERANIUMS.

Our customers who are yet unacquainted with this important division of the Geranium family will find nothing that will give better satisfaction than any of the beautiful varieties we describe below. Their general growing habit and appearance is similar to the common Zonale or Scarlet Geraniums, and the plants are alike valuable whether employed for growing in pots or for bedding; but of course they are finer and more desirable for pot culture than the single kinds, because the flowers are all of distinct colors, fine texture, and *as perfectly double as a Rose,* and are produced in the greatest profusion under ordinary treatment. Very desirable and beautiful. See engraving, next page. (45 to 60 degrees.)

Double Geranium Plant.

Double Geranium Flower.

Ascendency, light rose.
Double Andrew Henderson, dark scarlet ; large truss, fine flower and good grower.
Emile Lemoine, fine truss and pips ; color light orange scarlet, very attractive.
Jeanne de St. Maur, bright vermillion.
Marie Lemoine, a pink variety of dwarf habit.
Mad. Lemoine, the color of this variety is a beautiful rose of the most pleasing shade and is admired by every one. A free bloomer, fine truss and form ; good healthy grower, and in every way a first-class plant. One of the best.
Princess Teck, a variety producing very large, bright scarlet flowers ; perfectly double and beautiful ; very excellent and desirable in every collection. 40 cents each.
Triumph, rich shade of scarlet.
Triumph de Lorraine, bright cherry carmine.
Wm. Pfitzer, a scarlet flowering, dwarf variety.

Price, 25 cents each ; $2.50 per dozen, except where noted.

We call attention to the valuable varieties described in Novelties and Rare Plants, page 23.

ZONALE, SCARLET, OR HORSESHOE GERANIUMS.

This is perhaps the best known class in cultivation, and is adapted to many purposes in the hands of the home florist. As bedding plants they are unequalled, being rapid growers and are of very free-flowering habit. We hardly know of a more pleasing disposal of plants than to plant the scarlet varieties a foot or eighteen inches apart in a bed upon the lawn, to be viewed from a distance, as from a walk, or a favorite window in the living room. The varieties, Gen. Grant, Queen of the West and Gen. Ulot, described below, are the best for this purpose. All during the season many large dazzling heads of bloom will be conspicuous over the green compact mass of leaves, affording a continual, never-tiring view for months. This class of Geraniums are much used for the center of hanging baskets, and also for planting in urns and vases, for which latter purpose it is well to have large two-year old plants, somewhat branched, such as are kept over Winter, according to our directions on another page, for taking in plants in the Fall. All are excellent for pot culture. (40 to 60 degrees.)

Andrew Henderson, salmon, with scarlet tinted center ; a beautiful variety.
Belle Helene, rosy pink.
Bicolor, flowers nearly pure white, with center markings of a rich deep salmon shade of rose. 30 cents each.
Bridesmaid, salmon rose.
Blue Bells, color not quite a blue, but is a rich shade of majenta pink ; forms an immense truss. 30 cents.
Christina, rich pink. An old favorite.
Excellent, orange scarlet ; a superior variety for pot or basket culture.
Francis Dubois, white, salmon center; extra.

Father Ignatius, extra large scarlet, of astonishing size and perfection. 50 cents.
Franthemum Rosea, crimson scarlet.
General Grant, dazzling scarlet; immense truss, and very free-flowering.
General Ulot, large scarlet; very desirable.
Glorie de Carbonay, rich salmon pink; compact truss. 30 cents.
Glorious, brilliant scarlet.
Hector, large scarlet; fine for pot culture.
Jennie, rosy pink; dwarf.
King of Pinks, neat compact habit, with a dark almost black brown zone.
Laviata, very scarlet; a superb variety.
Leonidas, dazzling scarlet.
Little Gem, deep clear scarlet, distinct white eye; novel and beautiful. 30 cents each.
L'Incomparable, a clear ground salmon color, streaked or flamed with white; neat habit; a very pretty striped flower. 30 cents.
Louis Veronillot, deep crimson scarlet, fine form; very distinct and attractive.
Mad. Vaucher, pure white, compact grower.
Mad. Rendatler, pink; profuse.
Maid of Kent, color magenta, or lake rose.
Mons. Barre, salmon rose; deep zone, ex.
Mrs. Wellington, carmine pink, deep zone.
Mrs. Whitty, deep pink nosegay; a beautiful and desirable color; excellent.
Ossian, dark scarlet; large.
Prince of Wales, salmon, light edge.
Queen of the West, bright orange; extra.
Rubrocinto, deep dazzling scarlet; dwarf.
Rival, rich scarlet; a superior variety.
Sheen Rival, scarlet, tri-color-like foliage.
Snowball, pure white; extra.
Sparkler, crimson; truss contains from 100 to 150 flowers.
Superba, salmon pink, edge nearly white.
Tom Thumb, scarlet; dwarf.
Troubadouer, crimson scarlet; rich.
Union, light scarlet.
Warrior, large, bright scarlet; fine flower, and a good, well-shaped grower; finely zoned.
White Perfection, pure white.
Wonder, carmine crimson; ornamental foliage.

Price 20 cents each, except where noted; $1.75 per dozen.

GOLD, SILVER AND VARIEGATED GERANIUMS.

As their names imply, the chief merit of this class consists in the distinctly edged and variegated foliage, although, without an exception, they produce fine flowers. Well grown specimens as pot plants are exceedingly unique for decorating the parlor or conservatory. The gold and silver edged varieties are useful for planting on ribbon beds to contrast with Coleus, Achryanthes, etc., or for edging to beds of scarlet Geraniums; are also valuable for plantin in baskets and vases. (50 to 60 degrees.)

Attraction, leaves striped and edged with silver, bronze zone; flowers scarlet.
Beauty of Caulderdale, yellowish green ground, fine dark zone; flowers scarlet.
Beauty of Oulton, yellowish green leaves, distinct moroon zone; scarlet.
Black Hawk, immense bronze band on light green; scarlet.
Crystal Palace Gem, golden foliage, with green diverging in marks from the center.
Cloth of Gold, foliage golden yellow, with dark green markings; scarlet flowers.
Flower of Spring, a beautiful plant; leaves marked with straw-tinted white; a free-growing variety; excellent either for pot or basket culture, or for bedding. 25 cents.
Golden Fleece, clear yellowish leaves, tinted green.
Golden Pheasant, margin golden yellow, fine zone; scarlet.
Italia Unita, sulphur white margin, with a dark zone on the notched-like intersection of green and white, being on the green a dark maroon color, on the white a rose and delicate pink; scarlet flowers.
Lady Cullum, finely-marked foliage, much like *Mrs. Pollock.* 40 cents each.
Mount of Snow, pure white-margined foliage; scarlet flowers; strong grower. This is one of the best and most desirable varieties of the class. 20 cents each.
Mrs. Pollock, one of the most beautiful of the tri-colors; leaves colored with deep green, light green, crimson bronze and clear yellow; flowers deep scarlet; superb.
Neatness, greenish yellow, with broad chocolate band; cherry pink.
Quadricolor, leaves edged white, with bronze and pink zone; cherry pink flowers.
Reticulatum, green netted and veined with lighter markings.
Rose Queen, margined white, distinct zone on green disc.
Silver Pheasant, leaves margined with tinted white; compact grower.
Silver Queen, round, light green foliage, margined white; flowers rose colored.

Price 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen, except where noted.

IVY-LEAVED GERANIUMS. (Peltatum.)

In this beautiful section we are given habits of drooping and climbing character, adapting them admirably for planting about rock work and at the edge of vases and baskets for drooping over. The foliage is variegated, and of peculiar waxy texture, possessing in nearly all the varieties the ivy leaf shape. The flowers are produced in abundance and show to delightful advantage, owing to the habit of the plant. An interesting class of plants for cultivating in the window or conservatory, if trained to trellises. (45 to 60 degrees.)

Bridal Wreath, fine, large trusses of pure white flowers; very distinct; 30 cents each.
Duke of Edinburgh, a new, large leaved variety.
Floribunda, bright, glossy green, narrow zone, pink flowers. 20 cents each.

Holly Wreath, deep and ragged golden white margin, light green center.
L' Elegante, deep pea green, with margin of white; very beautiful; this excellent variety should be in every collection; will be certain to please. 20 cents each.
Peltatum elegans variegatum, foliage marked with yellow and white.
Princess Alexandria, beautiful pink flowers.
Remarkable. (See Novelties and Rare Plants.)

Price 25 cents each, except where noted; $2.50 per dozen.

HYBRID PERPETUAL GERANIUMS.

This class comprises but a limited number of varieties, their characteristics in most kinds named being fragrance of leaves, with marked flowers, in the style of Pelargoniums. (50 deg.)

Britannia.
Cardinal Richelieu.
Dr. Spini.
Dr. Livingstone.
Lady Mary Fox.
Morgani.

Price 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

SCENTED GERANIUMS.

It appears not to be generally understood that the scented Geraniums, aside from their being valuable for pot culture, are a very beautiful class of plants for bedding, in the open ground. We advise our friends to test this matter the coming season, feeling confident that it will result to their satisfaction. (50 to 60 degrees.)

Dr. Livingstone.
Lady Plymouth, variegated nutmeg; a fine variety, with leaves like Rose.
Lemon, very fine, with true lemon scent.
Nutmeg.
Oak-leaved.
Peppermint, excellent and beautiful.
Rose, true, one of the best. 20 cents.
Scrubland Pet.
Skeleton-leaved.

Price 25 cents each, except where noted; $1.50 per dozen.

GLADIOLUS.

Of our Summer flowering bulbs the Gladiolus stands eminently at the head, as the most imposing, varied and beautiful class. The flowers on a bed of good varieties are gorgeous and attractive beyond description. They are produced in spikes, two feet and upward in height, and have, especially the newer varieties, a rich, substantial texture, which makes them the subjects of irresistible admiration from every one. By planting at intervals, from the middle of April to June, the flower garden may be brilliant with their colors for several months in Summer and early Autumn. Plant two or three inches deep and six or nine inches apart. Keep tied to stakes, or, if in beds, to twine stretched across the bed. Middle or late in October take up the bulbs, leave to dry for a few days, but do not expose to frosts, remove the tops, and store in a moderately warm place for next year's planting. The rapid natural increase of the Gladiolus, under any common cultivation, together with the slight first cost of the bulbs, always tend to make their culture satisfactory:

Cts. each

Adonis, light cherry, marked with white, ... 20
Amabalis, fiery scarlet, with yellow stripes, and dark crimson throat, ... 20
Amulet, lilac and yellow, with scarlet, ... 20
Annatal Levanneur, brilliant crimson, with maroon and azure, ... 25
Aristole, rosy lilac, mottled with crimson, yellow and carmine, ... 20
Brenchleyensis, deep vermillion scarlet; fine, ... 15
Couranti Fulgens, brilliant crimson, with yellow, ... 15
Daphne, light cherry, with darker stripes, stained with carmine, ... 25
Don Juan, rich fiery orange, with darker marks and blotches, ... 20
Edith, rose carnation, with darker stripes, ... 50
Emma, clear deep carmine; dwarf, ... 20
Eugene Verdier, rich carmine, with deep crimson spots, ... 20
Fanny Rouguet, rosy flesh color, with carmine stripe; excellent, ... 20
Galathea, fine pinkish white, with carmine spots and stains, ... 20
Gandavensis, red, marked with yellow, amaranth stripe, ... 10
Gem, rosy lilac, slightly penciled with carmine and yellow, ... 25
Goliath, light rosy red, striped with carmine; very large, ... 20
Hercules, fawn and scarlet, with yellow, ... 20
Imperative, white, spotted with varied carmine; beautiful, ... 20
John Bull, white, large and excellent, slightly tinged with lilac, and sometimes of pinkish color, ... 30
Louis Van Houtte, velvety carmine, branches freely and flowers a long time, ... 20
Madame de Vatry, white, with violet crimson tint, ... 30
Madame Hercinque, white, yellow, and rosy violet, marbled, ... 20
Madame Hocquin, blotched and marbled scarlet, ... 20

	Cts. each.
Madame Lafebre, light pink and rose,	35
Madame Victor Verdier, scarlet and rose, with violet spots,	25
Majestic, lilac rose and yellow,	20
Mazeppa, rosy orange and red, large yellow stems; late,	20
Meyerbeer, very brilliant light red, blazed with vermillion, amaranth stain; superb,	1.25
Mons. Vinchon, light salmon red,	15
Nemesis, rosy scarlet, with yellow and purple,	20
Ninon de Endor, fine rose, flushed with carmine,	20
Osiris, purplish rose, with dark blotches,	30
Pallas, bright rose, shaded with orange,	20
Penelope, white, carnation flakes,	30
Princess de Montrague, brilliant red; dwarf,	20
Princess of Wales, white, blazed with carminate rose,	30
Rembrandt, bright scarlet,	25
Surprise, pale flesh, striped with scarlet,	20
Vesta, white, shaded and marked with carmine pink,	25
Victoria, rosy red, with a slight white center,	25

GNAPHALIUM LANATUM.

A white foliaged plant, of spreading habit, about one foot high; well adapted for the front lines of ribbon beds, also fine for baskets and vases. (45 to 60 degrees.) 25 cents each.

GYMNOSTACHYUM VERSCHAFFELTII.

The stems and branches of this beautiful plant are of a reddish tinge, red leaf stalks, upper surface of the leaf smooth and richly painted with reticulations, which vary from red to rich pink, passing into brilliant scarlet, on a fine deep green ground. 30 cents each.

GYMNOSTACHYUM GIGANTEUM.

In this beautiful new species we have a plant of equal beauty with the foregoing, but more robust and vigorous in growth and easier of cultivation. A superb plant. 40 cents each.

GESNERA ZEBRINA.

A plant with most beautiful velvety foliage, richly variegated in green, carmine and maroon. 30 cents each.

GOLD DUST SHRUB (Aucuba Japonica).

A beautiful pot plant, prized for its attractive foliage; the leaves, which are large and smooth, are a deep green color and exquisitely blotched or speckled with golden yellow. The plant is almost hardy, and will thrive under the most ordinary culture; very desirable. (35 to 60 degrees.) 30 cents each.

HELIOTROPE.

Valued for its exquisite fragrance, the Heliotrope always retains a prominent position in the garden, and although no great diversity of color prevails among them, the varieties we name below are all bright and attractive. The pure, vanilla-like, scented flowers are universally prized. Well adapted for pot culture and Winter flowering. The *Chieftain* variety we find best for this purpose. Plant in the garden, about two feet apart. (55 to 65 degrees.)

Beauty of Oulton, rich violet.
Bordeaux, nearly white.
Chieftain, shade of violet, free bloomer; ex.
Duc de Lavendury, blush violet, dark eye.
Florence Nightingale, fine grower, lilac.
Gen. Valhambert, violet; compact grower.
Hercules, light blush.
Jane Mesmer, light blush.
Little Negress, dark blue.
Madame Michael, violet blush.
Migniome, dark violet, white eye.
Miss Burgess, blush violet.
Peruvianum, deep lilac; one of the best.
Roi des Noirs, dark blue; good grower.

Price 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM.

Esteemed for the fragrance of its pure white flowers. Fine for Winter flowering; delicate cut foliage. The plant is of climbing habit and is excellent for pot cultivation; it can be trained to a stake or trellis, or be planted for twining up the pillars of the conservatory. (50 to 60 degrees.) 25 cents each.

JUSTICA CARNEA.

A free-growing pot plant, producing flesh-colored flowers in large spikes. 25 cents each.

DOUBLE ENGLISH HOLLYHOCK.

Double Hollyhock.

In situations suitable for tall flowers, nothing can be finer than the Double Hollyhock. We are enabled to offer plants, grown from English seed, of this fine old garden plant. The plants are in three-inch pots, and will make good clumps the first year. Our list comprises the following varieties :

Beauty of Cheshunt,	**Meteor,**
Emminent,	**Mistress Cooper,**
Isaac Waldham,	**Miss Forster,**
Lord Henry Waldham,	**Crimson Orion,**
Lord Taunton,	**Prince Chasei,**
Marie Parent,	**Snowflake.**

Price 25 cents each ; $2.50 per dozen.

HOYA CARNOSA (Wax Plant).

These well known house plants are of climbing habit, and require training to a trellis. They produce pearly, star-shaped, wax-like flowers, with pink or crimson center. The foliage is finely formed and of a thick waxy texture ; very desirable for pot culture in the house ; do not require much water. (45 to 70 degrees.) We sell the common variety at 30 cents each.

Cornosa Variegata, a variegated variety. 50 cents each.

Bella. This is a beautiful variety, with small leaves and fine flowers. 50 cents each.

HYDRANGEA.

Hortensis, an excellent house plant quite certain of giving satisfaction, producing immense heads of pink flowers, which continue on the plant a long time ; requires an abundance of water. (40 to 60 degrees.) 25 cents each.

Variegata. A variety of the above, equally suitable as a pot plant, and more valuable because of its beautifully variegated clear white and green foliage. Somewhat rare 50 cents each.

IVY. (The Hedera Family.)

On page 12 we call attention to the value of Ivies, and describe their general qualities. The following varieties are all distinct and, without exception, valuable.

English Ivy (Hedera Canariensis), large green leaves ; a very excellent variety for any purpose. 20 cents each ; $2.00 per dozen.

Irish Ivy, the hardiest of all Ivies ; will thrive unprotected in the North, if planted where the sun in Winter cannot strike its foliage. 25 cents each.

Chrysocarpa, narrow elongated plain leaves, of fine form. 25 cents each.

Folia Picta, large leaves, marbled golden yellow. 30 cents each.

Gracilis, a slender-branched variety, with narrow lobed leaves ; exceedingly pretty and desirable. 25 cents each.

Japonica Argentea, silver-margined Japanese, very fine and distinct. 30 cents each.

IVY—Continued.

Marginata Argentea, silver margined, elegant habit, 25 cents each.
Marginata Cullissi, Cullis' silver margined, very fine. 30 cents each.
Marginata Elegantissima, most elegantly margined with light yellow. 30 cents each.
Marmarata, a very vigorous growing variety, with fine broad foliage, beautifully marbled. 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen. (Engraving, somewhat reduced, page 43.)
Tricolor, very beautiful, and distinctly marked with green, white and occasionally with rose. 40 cents each.
Palmata, leaves palm-leaf shaped, beautiful. 25 cents each.
Rhomba variegata, silver margined, distinct. 30 cents each.

IBERIS—Hardy White.

This is the Hardy Candytuft, and should be grown in every garden; free-growing, productive and perfectly hardy. 20 cents each.

LANTANA.

These desirable plants are annually growing in favor. Their brilliant colors, robust growth, and profuse blooming habits render them worthy a place in every flower garden. The flowers have somewhat the appearance of Verbenas, but are grown on a shrub-like plant, and are of the most delicate shades of orange, sulphur, creamy white, etc., which colors are not found in that plant. Also interesting from the fact of their changing from one distinct color to another on the same plant, as they increase in development and age. We rank it as one of our most important house and bedding plants. (45 to 60 degrees.)

Alba, white.
Alba perfecta, pure white; fine.
Aurantiaca, bright orange.
Clotida, pink, center yellow.
Delicatissima, deep lilac; excellent.
Eugenie, rose and lilac.
Flora, orange and pink.
Fulgens, yellow and orange,
Grand Sultan, purple and white.
Hendersonii, rose, center white.
Lina Etinger, straw color, dwarf and profuse.
Md. Porcher, rose and salmon, shaded.
Marcella, lilac rose, changing to yellow.
Monseck, crimson, compact habit.
Rosa, rose.
Splendida, purplish red.
Victoria, white, lemon center.

Price 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

LAURUSTINUS.

A pot plant of the easiest culture, and universally esteemed, producing small white flowers in large flattened panicles, from February to May. (45 to 60 degrees.) 30 cents each.

LIBONIA FLORIBUNDA.

A neat growing Winter blooming plant of easy culture, well adapted for the window shelf. The flowers, which are about an inch in length, are scarlet orange at the base, running into deep yellow at the top, somewhat similar to the Cigar flower, but larger. (40 to 60 degrees.) 20 cents each.

LILIUM.

Seldom on the introduction of a class of plants has so much interest been taken as in the case of the Japan Lily. So popular have they become that where dealers annually sold hundreds a few years ago, they now find ready purchasers for thousands. This is readily accounted for when we consider their combined qualities of hardiness, easy culture in any soil, and, above all, the matchless coloring of many varieties—crimson and gold on pure white and rose ground, and so forth. All are hardy. *L. Longiflorum* is excellent for forcing in Winter.

Lilium Auratum, The golden rayed Lily of Japan, each, ... $0 50
" **Lancifolium Album,** pure white, ... 35
" " **Roseum,** rose spotted, ... 30
" " **Rubrum,** crimson spotted, ... 25
" **Longiflorum,** large, snow-white, trumpet-shaped flower, ... 25
" **Candidum,** the well known White Lily, ... 20
" **Tigrinium** (Tiger Lily), orange red spotted black 15

LOBELIA.

The Lobelias are universally admired, and the drooping varieties are used to an extent, probably, second to no other plant in cultivation, for planting in hanging baskets and similar ar-

rangements for decoration. Their graceful drooping and free blooming habit renders them especially valuable for such purposes, as, under favorable circumstances, the flowers are produced by hundreds for a long time. When bedded out they flower continually during the entire season. The varieties all delight in a moist soil. (40 to 60 degrees.)

Cardinalis (our native Cardinal Flower), habit, upright; spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, of a dazzling hue; excellent for bedding. 25 cents each.

erinus grandis, large blue; in every way excellent. 15 cents each; $1.50 per doz.

erinus Paxtonia, blue, white eye. 20 cents each.

Miss Murphy, a neat dwarf grower; very beautiful, either as a pot plant or for planting in beds and borders, or to use as edging. It grows a dense globular tuft, six inches in diameter, and can be trimmed to any desired shape. 25 cents each.

Smilax (Myrsyphyllum Asparagoides).

Variegated Ivy (Hedera Marmarata).

MYRSYPHYLLUM ASPARAGOIDES (Smilax).

One of the finest climbing plants in existence, for pot culture, hanging baskets, etc.; it is esteemed for the exceeding grace and delicacy of the vine and its beautiful glossy green foliage, than which nothing can be finer for intermixing with and as an edging to arrangements of choice flowers. (40 to 70 degrees.) 25 cents each.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Chrystallinium. Ice Plant. This plant is highly prized as a pot, border or basket plant, for its icy foliage, and the stems being studded with crystal gems in a singular manner.

Rosea. Dew Plant. Excellent for baskets or bedding, being of free growth and covered with a profusion of rosy pink blossoms at all times.

Grandiflorum. A variety with pointed round foliage, producing in Spring large pink flowers several inches in diameter. Price of any variety, 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS (The Genuine Myrtle).

This is a pretty pot plant of erect shrubby habit; highly valued by florists for its twigs of small dark green foliage, which are much used for contrast in making wedding and funeral bouquets and designs of white flowers. (45 to 60 degrees.) 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

NIREMBERGIA GRANDIFLORA.

A valuable plant, either for the flower garden, or in baskets, vases, window boxes, etc. The leaves are very fine and pointed, flowers a pale bluish white, one inch and a half in diameter, borne in great abundance all Summer. (45 to 60 degrees.) 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

OLEANDER—Double Rose Colored and White. (Nerium.)

A well known genus of beautiful, erect growing evergreen shrubs, of the easiest culture as pot plants, and abundant bloomers. **Splendens** is a double rose colored variety, which we sell at from 30 cents to $1.00 each, according to size. **Alba plena** is a semi-double pure white variety, more rare than the above and of the same habit. (35 to 60 degrees.) 40 cents each.

PANSY (or Heart's Ease).

Pansies are the delight of everybody—a heart's ease. In them we find nothing new, but simply remarkable improvements on the old Jonnie-jump-up, which has always occupied a place in gardens. The plants we supply are selected from our immense stock of seedlings, and will be sure to please. We can select almost any color or shade of color desired. We offer excellent seed, on another page, to those who prefer growing them in that way. Price of good strong plants in flower, 12 cents each; 75 per dozen. (See engraving in "Seed-Grown Plants.")

PASSION FLOWER (Passiflora Cærulea).

A greenhouse and garden climbing plant, producing large cærulean-blue flowers. 30 cents each.

PELARGONIUM (Lady Washington Geranium).

A division of the Geranium family (popularly speaking, for, in a botanical sense, the Geraniums are Pelargoniums), producing flowers of an extremely high rank of beauty and color. A well known writer on Floriculture has said that, were he confined to the culture of but a single plant, that plant should be Pelargonium. The plant is in appearance much the same as the common, scarlet Geranium, but the flowers, although of a similar form, are much larger in outline and of the richest colors, and shades of color, imaginable. We try to give some idea of this in the descriptions, but find words inadequate to more than simply name the colors. These colors range from purest white, through carmine, orange, crimson, vermillion, into the darkest maroon, and through the intervening shades; and upon these the most exquisite veining and delicate shading, all upon petals of the finest satin-like texture, yet, at the same time, of such a thickness that but the deepest markings run through the leaf, the under side being generally a tinted white, or a lighter and uniform shade of the predominating color of the flower. Not adapted for bedding, requiring to be grown in pots; they should be kept in the sun and light as much as possible. (50 to 60 degrees.)

Augusta Odier, an exceedingly rich, carmine veined variety.
Beadsman, pink, maroon spots.
Belle Blonde, white, edged and penciled with carmine, and spotted with maroon.
Bianca, shell tinted pink, with dark spots running through crimson to pink, on two petals.
Captivation, pure white, with striking spots of dark maroon.
Diadematum, bright crimson pink, penciled with maroon.
Gen. Taylor, a free flowering carmine pink variety, slightly marked with maroon on two petals; a superb variety.
Glorie de Belleview, light, veined crimson, with blackish maroon spots; fine.
James Odier, upper petals white, under shell-tinted with maroon markings.
Lavinia, pure white, with the lower petals distinctly marked with maroon and edged with crimson.
Madam Leselley, upper petals pink, the lower ones with heavy dark spots.
Masterpiece, white, penciled with dark purple carmine.
Madella D'Or, darkest crimson, with darker spots and light center; exceedingly rich.
Mazinella, pink, crimson and maroon.
Norma, light lilac on white, with dark spots.
Rodiques, purple carmine on white.

Price 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

PENSTEMON.

A class of nearly hardy plants suitable for the flower garden and pot culture. They bloom for a long time. The flowers are produced in spikes of Gloxinia-like form, very nicely shaded and mottled. We have numerous named varieties, all of which are beautiful. 25 cents each.

PETUNIA.

A well known favorite, generally grown from the seed as an annual, being readily produced in this way. Double Petunias may be grown from seed, but by far too small a per cent. come double to warrant much of an investment in the necessarily high-priced seed. The varieties in the following list will be found very desirable. We enumerate some single varieties (designated by an *S*,) which will be found of better quality than any usually grown from seed, as these were selected from thousands of seedlings, and have been perpetuated by cuttings. (See Petunia, under head of "Seed-Grown Plants.")

Cleopatra, white, blotched with violet crimson.
S **Countess of Ellesmore,** rosy carmine, white throat.
Delicata, lavender, free bloomer.
Florian, dark violet crimson, with darker blotches; very rich and lustrous.
Maiden's Blush, light, rosy pink; very beautiful and fine blooming.
Marmion, purple.
Queen of Whites, pure white.
Rambler, violet, with white stain.
S **Stanhope,** crimson and white stripes.
Wm. Heines, dark violet crimson.

Price 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

PILEA SERPÆFOLIA AND REPTANS. (Artillery Plant.)

Unique plants, with graceful frond-like leaves, which, when in flower, produce a snapping sound when water is thrown on the leaves. 25 cents each.

FLORISTS' PINK.

These are dwarfer than Carnations, growing only about one foot in height. The flowers are perfectly double and clove scented. Indispensable for Summer bouquets. Plants perfectly hardy. The following varieties embrace the best shades and styles:

Defiance.
Earl of Carlyle, pure white ground, with dark maroon blotches toward base of petals.
Emil, deep pink, spotted with maroon; large, very double and finely fringed.
Esther, rosy carmine and white.
Laura Wilmore, white and maroon,
Optima, fine form, white, edged and spotted with deep carmine.
Plato, dark rosy pink, with dotted carmine spots.
Pumilia, deep carmine rose, with pink-edged petals.

Price 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

PURE WHITE FLOWERING HARDY PINKS.

Sarah Howard, a fragrant, double, pure white, free flowering Summer and Fall Pink, not entirely hardy, but with slight protection very desirable; exceedingly valuable for bouquet making.

alba fimbriata, a double white sort, of good form and substance, and very fragrant; grown extensively by florists for bouquet flowers; perfectly hardy, and unequaled for forcing in pots in Winter. (For flowers, 45 degrees.) Either variety 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.

An old but rather scarce greenhouse shrub, producing large trusses of azure blue flowers during the Fall and Winter months. It flowers freely in plants of six inches in height, and as the color of its flowers is rare, it is an indispensable addition to any collection. 50 cents each.

POMEGRANATE DWARF—James Vick.

This is a lovely pot plant, of dwarf habit, and beautiful foliage, and produces brilliant scarlet flowers in great profusion. Young plants not over a foot high are covered with bloom; very attractive. (35 to 45 degrees.) 60 cents each.

PRIMROSE (Primula).

Double White Chinese. This is a most valuable, prolific, double white Winter flowering plant, growing less than a foot high. It is productive in an astonishing degree, plants of ordinary size yielding five hundred flowers from November until April. (50 degrees.) 75 cents each.

Single varieties. Seedlings of different colors. 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Vulgaris. Flowers perfectly double, pure white, with the pure Primrose fragrance. Plant hardy, but rather scarce. 50 cents each.

RICHARDIA ALBA MACULATA.

A plant belonging to the same order as the Calla, with beautifully spotted leaves. It

flowers abundantly during the Summer months, planted out in the open border. The flowers are shaped like those of the Calla, and are pure white, shaded with violet inside. It is a deciduous plant, to be kept dry in Winter, and started in Spring like a Dahlia. 40 cents each.

ROSEMARY (Rosemarianus Officinalis).

A common sweet scented shrub, much cultivated as a house plant; particularly esteemed by the Germans. (35 to 60 degrees.) 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

SALVIA.

Grahami Purpurea, a purplish crimson variety. 25 cents each.

Officinalis Tricolor, a beautiful variegated variety of the common Sage; foliage blotched with white, pink and green; dwarf, bushy habit; fine for bedding.

Patens, a variety producing flowers of the richest and most distinct blue.

Splendens, a superb Fall flowering bedding plant, growing to a height of two to three feet, and completely covered with spikes of dazzling scarlet flowers, causing it while in bloom to be the most attractive plant in the garden. (The entire family, 45 to 70 degrees.) Price of either variety, 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

SEDUM.

Seboldii, a plant of drooping habit, for hanging baskets, having grayish green foliage, and a somewhat stiff growth; very desirable. (All varieties 35 to 60 degrees.) 20 cents each.

Seboldii variegata, a beautiful variety similar to the above, excepting that the leaves are variegated with yellow. 30 cents each.

Carneum variegata. This is one of our most useful variegated plants. Its narrow, variegated leaves, rapid growth and graceful habit, render it exceedingly appropriate for planting in hanging baskets, vases, window gardens, etc. 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

SOLANUM.

Jasiminoides, a neat climbing plant, with small, dark green foliage and pure white flowers; suitable for training to trellis or pillars. (All varieties 35 to 60 degrees.) 25 cents each.

Pseudo-Capsicum, the well known Jerusalem Cherry, producing an immense crop of scarlet, cherry-like fruit, from early in the Fall until after Christmas. Highly esteemed as a house plant. 25 cents each.

Pseudo-capsicum fol. var., is a dwarf variety of the above. Aside of its other good qualities, the foliage is margined with sulphur yellow to half the depth of the leaves. Whether used as a house plant, or for vase or basket decoration, it is a valuable plant. 25 cents each.

STEVIA—White Winter-Blooming.

The Stevias, although botanically distinct from Eupatoriums (see description of Eupatorium, page 33), are, in points of free growing and flowering qualities, and general requirements and treatment, almost precisely the same as that family of plants. (40 to 60 degrees.)

Compacta, an early flowering variety, with very compact large heads of beautiful pure white flowers; continues in flower nearly all Winter, and longer than any other variety of either Stevia or Eupatorium; valuable.

Serrata, a free-flowering variety, blooming most freely about the holidays. The flowers are pure white and arranged loosely along the stem; very graceful. Price of either variety, 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

TIGRIDIA.

A bulbous plant, producing beautiful and curious shell-like flowers for a long time in Summer. Eight inches high. Price 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen.

TRITOMA UVARIA.

This beautiful plant throws up a strong flower stem four feet in height, with a spike of red and yellow flowers which is exceedingly striking, called in Europe the *Red-hot Poker*. Although the Tritoma is nearly hardy in this latitude, it is better to take up the plants in Autumn and keep in a cool cellar, covering the roots with earth or sand. Price 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

TROPÆOLUM—Star of Fire.

An excellent light, dazzling scarlet flower, for the border in Summer, or for the conservatory or window in Winter; a climbing plant, blooming freely from November until Spring. (45 to 60 degrees.) 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

Caladium Esculentum (page 28).

Double Tuberose Flower.

TUBEROSE.

A tuberous plant, far less commonly grown than its abundant merits deserve, producing many beautiful white, wax-like, sweet-scented, double flowers, on a long stalk two feet in height. We annually start in pots a large number of the best bulbs, which, by May, are ready to ship to our customers. These will be sure to give satisfaction. A blooming plant in the window will scent the whole room. Price in pots 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen. Dry tubers 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen. (See engraving.)

VERBENA.

The Verbena is in every respect a desirable bedding plant, being a rapid grower, an abundant bloomer, and the flowers in the varieties consist of colors and shades varied almost without end, and exceedingly bright and attractive; indeed there is not a dull color in the entire list we describe. Verbena plants set out in May require but a warm shower to start them into rapid growth, which in the hot weather of June will assume a spreading form, and the plant be continually in bloom. By August the upright single stem plant that was set in May, will have extended to measure three feet across, and will at all times be covered with scores of beautiful, bright, in some varieties fragrant flowers. Verbenas will thrive in any soil, but, without exception, it should be in the highest state of fertility. We caution inexperienced growers against planting too close in the beds; three feet is near enough. Do not grow them on the same spot too often, as they are finer on fresh soil. After the plant has made some growth, the stems should be pegged down to the ground with hair-pins, or little sticks like matches, four inches long, crossed over them. Not valuable as a flowering pot plant, but every conservatory should contain stock, from which to propagate for bedding. Of the following varieties we have a good, healthy stock. (40 to 55 degrees.)

Acme, maroon, yellow center.
Ada, pink blush, carmine circle around center.
Alema, deep salmon.
Alexis, violet lilac, rich.
Alma, maroon, yellow eye.
Amazement, violet purple.
Ariel, dark blue, white eye, ex.
Ball of Fire, rich bright scarlet.
Basilisk, intense scarlet, free growing.
Beauty of Sherwood, a superb scarlet.
Bessie Lee, cherry color, yellow eye.
Bird of Paradise, deep scarlet, white eye.
Black Hawk, very dark maroon, nearly black.
Carrie, scarlet nearing on to black in center.
Cherub, violet purple,
Claret Queen, scarlet crimson.
Climax, rosy pink.
Crimson King, blood crimson.
Echoline, light vermillion.
Edith, scarlet, white eye.
Excelsior, pure white, tinted with rose.
Flirt, white, finely striped with crimson.
Gleam, deep scarlet, white center and eye.
Glow-worm, deep pink.
Harkaway, rich magenta, free bloomer.
Indigo, dark indigo blue, white eye.
Ivanhoe, rich blue.

Group of Verbenas.

VERBENAS—Continued.

John Douglass, large fine blue.
Kossuth, very dark violet maroon.
Mary, large, deep crimson.
Mattie, pure white, rose margin.
Mentor, very large, purplish blue, white eye.
Miniola, rich crimson maroon.
Novelty, carmine blue.
Number Six, crimson scarlet, excellent.
Pre-eminent, large, rosy salmon, white eye.
Richard Cobden, lavender purple.
Rover, deep blood red.
Sadowa, deep crimson, yellow eye.
Scarlet Circle, an excellent scarlet, white eye.
Sedan, large, blood red, ex.
Silver Star, crimson maroon, white eye.
Snowball, an excellent white.
Snowdrift, pure white.
Sophia, dark purple.
Spark, brilliant scarlet.
Speciosa, tinted white, violet stripe.
Splendour, vermillion and crimson ; rich.
Striata Perfecta, white, magenta stripe.
Styx, violet crimson, yellow eye.
Sylph, pure white, ex.
Symmetry, bright rose, perfect form.
The Banner, blue, regularly white striped.
Triumph, pink.
Venus, pink, white eye.
Vesta, white, an old favorite.
Velvet Mantle, deep scarlet, velvet shade.
Welcome, pure scarlet ; fine.
William Young, large, deep scarlet.

Price 15 cents each ; $1.50 per dozen ; $9.00 per 100. A dozen younger and smaller Verbenas, of healthy, stocky growth, budded, but not in flower, will be sent on trial by mail, postage paid, for $1.00.

Double Neapolitan Violets.

SWEET-SCENTED VIOLET—Double and Single.

Neapolitan, the beautiful double fragrant Violet, coming in flower among the earliest of plants. Extensively forced for its flowers in Winter (see engraving). 25 cents each.

The Czar, blush purple, large and fine. 20 cents each. $2.00 per dozen.

Schoenbrun, ever blooming; single dark blue; an excellent variety. 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.

Marie Louise, very fine double flowers of deep lavender blue color; forces well. 40 cents each. (45 degrees for any of the varieties for forcing.)

VERONICA.

A class of plants blooming during the Fall months. The flowers are borne on spikes from three to five inches in length, running through the various shades of purple, rose, lilac and white. Useful either as pot plants or for bedding. (45 degrees.) 25 cents each; $2.25 per dozen.

IMPROVING PLANTS BY PINCHING AND PRUNING.—"How shall I grow my plants compact and symmetrical in form?" is a question we are frequently asked by amateur florists. It is a simple matter and is accomplished by judicious pruning and cutting. In nearly all kinds of flowering plants, excepting those grown from bulbs, also in trees and shrubs, buds are formed at the axis of the leaf along the stem or branches, while the growth proceeds from its termination. This, in perennial plants, if not checked, continues to grow and causes a tall or unshapely form, but by cutting off at any point, or pinching out the terminal buds, new shoots start out at the leaf-joints below the cut, or if already started, commence to grow with increased vigor, and will, in due time, result in a better shaped and more bushy plant or branch. Pruning or pinching should be more generally resorted to than it is, for, by observing the principle of growth and varying the pruning to the habit of the kind, it is just as easy to have your plants, either in the house, conservatory or garden, of fine form as to have them otherwise, and they are so much more rewarding and agreeable to work among. Little danger exists of cutting away too much; persons who resort to pruning frequently err in cutting too little. Old plants with long leafless branches may be entirely re-shaped by severe pruning.

A Fine Double Balsam.

PLANTS GROWN FROM SEED.

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

We wish to be understood as recommending the judicious employment of seed grown plants in connection with the greenhouse and bedding plants, bulbs, etc., for home decoration, and shall continue to devote careful attention to keeping annually in store a stock of such selections as we have learned, by experience and extensive acquaintance with varieties, to be most valuable to cultivators. Annuals, Biennials and Perennials can in many cases be used to the very best advantage in producing floral effects in the house or about the grounds, and at a trifling expense compared with purchasing stock from the greenhouses for similar purposes; however, they require care in rearing them to a suitable size for transplanting, which makes a point in favor of greenhouse plants, which are of flowering size when obtained.

The flower seeds we offer are received fresh and direct from the best European growers, except in case they are grown on our own grounds. The uniform excellence which has marked all varieties of flowers grown from our imported seeds, not only on our own ground but also wherever their quality has been reported by customers, is gratifying, and affords practical proof, that our endeavors to obtain and supply a really *superior* article, of imported flower seeds and bulbs are realized on our part, and are also appreciated by the lovers of flowers who have so liberally favored us with patronage of late years.

We are exceedingly anxious to make the matter of growing flowering plants from seed satisfactory to our customers, and, although our list of varieties is not as large as some offered by seedsmen, we are satisfied it contains all the fine and showy varieties, not too difficult to cultivate, and also a sufficiency to make the flower garden brilliant with bloom throughout the Summer months, even if nothing else should be employed but these. Scarcely a greater mistake can be made by would-be florists, than to select a large variety of seeds from lists of hundreds or thousands of kinds; for, with the varieties beyond a certain number—which are valuable in every garden—they are almost certain to be disappointed, and the investment of money will be considered but little better than thrown away.

The Hardy and Half-Hardy Annuals designated in the following descriptions, bloom the first season, perfect their seed and then perish. The *Hardy Annuals* should for the most part be sown directly where they are to flower. The *Half-Hardy Annuals* being more tender, do better for being sown under glass; but with scarcely an exception they flower well by sowing in the open ground after all danger of frost to the young seedling is over.

Biennials flower the second and sometimes the third year after sowing, and then die.

Hardy Perennials are plants whose roots continue to live from year to year, although the growth above ground dies annually. Most varieties can be propagated both by seed and by division of roots.

All seeds are sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States.

"Inducement No. 3," page 15, applies to all seed orders amounting to $1.00 and upwards.

ACROCLINIUM.

Per pkt

One of the best of the everlasting flowers; very extensively used for Winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before they are fully expanded. *Half-hardy annuals.*

Acroclinium Album, pure white. 1 ft., ... 10
Roseum, bright rose. 1 ft., ... 10

AMARANTHUS.

An ornamental and much admired class of plants. If sown in the hot-bed or cold-frame and planted out in June, they will form very attractive objects. They are always more brilliant in a poor soil and also in dry seasons. *Half-hardy annuals.*

Amaranthus Bicolor Ruber, a very fine, new bedding plant; the lower half of the leaf a red scarlet, the upper half maroon, sometimes tipped with yellow. The plants are not always true to color, especially when grown on rich soil, ... 10
Caudatus. LOVE LIES BLEEDING. Red, graceful. 3 ft., ... 5
Cruentus. PRINCE'S FEATHER. Crimson. 3 ft. 5
Tricolor. JOSEPH'S COAT. Leaves red, yellow and green; very handsome, ... 5
Melancholicus Ruber. A very showy plant of fine growth, foliage blood-red; well adapted for ribbon belts or groups. 1½ ft., ... 10

ASTER.

The Aster is an old and popular favorite, its popularity keeping pace, perhaps, with the astonishing improvements which have been made from year to year in the flowers. They are now as double as the Dahlia or Chrysanthemum, and almost as large as the Pæony. Plants may be grown in a hot-bed, cold-frame or seed-bed. Transplant the large varieties to about ten inches apart, and the dwarf six. It is well to support the tall varieties with stakes, to prevent the rain from breaking them down. A Summer mulching with manure is beneficial. *Hardy annuals.*

Aster, Truffaut's Newest Pæony-flowered perfection. Very large, beautiful flowers; petals long, a little reflexed; one of the best. Mixed colors. 2 ft., . 15
La Superbe. Magnificent large flowers, often more than four inches in diameter, twenty inches in height. Rose, azure blue, and white mixed, ... 15
New Pæony-flowered Globe. The earliest flowering variety, of branching habit; flowers very double; fine mixed colors, ... 10
Quilled German. Assortments of eight distinct varieties, mixed; about 3 ft. high, 15
Dwarf Double Crysanthemum-flowered. A splendid variety of dwarf compact habit, nine inches in height They produce flowers three to four inches across, ... 10
New Improved Rose. A valuable class of Asters, producing very double and large flowers; finest mixed colors. 2 ft., ... 20
New Rose, Blood Red. The darkest and most brilliant of all Asters. 2 ft..... 25
Cocardeau, or New Crown. A fine flower; very double; the central petals being of a pure white, sometimes small and quilled; sports occasionally; 18 inches, 15
Pyramidal-flowered German. Late, branching, good habit; needs no tying, .. 10
Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet. Ten inches high, abundance of flowers; early, 10
Newest Dwarf Bouquet. A very fine acquisition, each plant looks like a bouquet of flowers set in the ground; mixed. 8 inches, ... 15
Giant Emperor. Brilliant and beautiful colors, flowers very double and immense size, often four inches in diameter; mixed. 2 ft., ... 15
Pearl. This is entitled to be called a real gem among Asters; is of dwarf, compact, bushy habit not above 15 inches in height, closely set with beautiful imbricated, extremely double, globular flowers, and of brilliant colors; it is the earliest flowering class and extremely showy, ... 20
New Victoria. Flowers very double, imbricated, globular and large; plant is very robust, about two feet in height, very branching. Mixed, ... 15
New Dwarf Victoria, only one foot in height, but very rich flowering, with flowers three to four inches across. Mixed colors, ... 20
Hedge Hog, or Needle. Petals long, quilled and sharply pointed, very curious and fine; 2 feet. Mixed colors. 10

BALSAM.

Indispensable for out-door decoration. Their brilliant colors and fine double flowers of beautiful texture cause them to be universal favorites. Sow seed in hot-bed, frame, or open ground; transplant to fifteen inches apart. If the plants are pruned to three or four branches, the flowers will prove finer and be exhibited to better advantage. *Tender annuals.*

Balsam, Camellia-flowered, spotted German. Very double and choice; spotted with white. Mixed colors, ... 15
Camellia flowered, double dwarf. Very fine; 8 or 10 inches in height. Mixed, 15
New Carnation. Fine double flowers, resembling a striped Carnation, ... 20

Per pkt.

Balsam, New Victoria. Satiny white, spotted with scarlet; exceedingly pretty, ... 25
Rose flowered. Perfectly double; choice colors, mixed, ... 10
Extra Double Dwarf. Very double; eight inches, ... 15
Common Double. Usually double and fine. Fine quality for common use, ... 10

CANDYTUFT.

All the Candytufts are of the easiest culture. Seed should be sown where the plants are to bloom, early in the Spring; thin out to five inches apart. Very desirable for table bouquets, especially the pure white. *Hardy annuals.*

Per pkt.

Dark Crimson. 1 ft., ... 5
White Rocket. 1 ft. Per ounce 50 cents. 5
Rose, ... 5
Lilac, ... 5
White Sweet-scented. 1 ft., ... 5
Fine mixed. Per ounce 50 cents, ... 5

CONVOLVULUS.

One of the most popular and handsome annuals in cultivation, growing freely in almost any situation. *C. Major*, or Morning Glory, is unsurpassed as a climber when trained over trellises, rustic work, or buildings. The dwarf varieties of *C. Minor* are noted for their beautiful and distinct, rich colors. Admirably adapted for massing and the border. Seed may be sown in open ground. *Half-hardy annuals.*

Convolvulus Major. Choicest mixed Morning Glory, ... 5
Minor Tri-color, azurea, *(Hardy annuals.)* New dark, rich, azure blue flowers, ... 5
White, ... 5
Splendens. Violet with white center, ... 5
Striped, ... 5
Mixed Colors, ... 5

DELPHINIUM.

A well known family of plants, both hardy annuals *(Larkspur)* and perennials; readily grown from seed. Sow where to bloom.

Delphinium Ajacis hyancinthiflorum. Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspur. Fine, mixed colors, ... 5
elatior flore-pleno. Tall Rocket Larkspur. Fine large plant, very showy, ... 5
consolida flore-pleno. Stock Flowered Larkspur. Double, branching; large flowers; fine for cutting, and showy; mixed colors, ... 5
Imperialis flore-pleno. New and very fine tri-color; red striped and dark blue, mixed, ... 10
Formosum. *(Perennial)* Brilliant blue, with white eye, ... 5

DIANTHUS.

A genus of splendid showy plants, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. Most of them will flower the first season, but they endure the Winter well and produce finer blossoms the second Summer. The Heddewigii are remarkable for their size and magnificent colors. The seed may be sown in Spring, under glass or in a seed-bed. They bear transplanting well, and should be set about one foot apart.

Dianthus Chinensis. Chinese Pink. Choice double mixed varieties, ... 5
Chinensis flore albo, pleno, double white Chinese Pink, ... 10
Gardnerianus. Double, fringed, and sweet-scented, ... 10
Imperialis flore-pleno. Double Imperial Pink. Finest mixed colors. 1 ft., 10
Imperialis albo pleno. White, ... 15
Heddewigii flore-pleno. Often double, but sometimes only semi-double, ... 15
Heddewigii. Mixed, extra, ... 10
Heddewigii Diadematus flore-pleno. Diadem Pink. Of the most brilliant markings and colors, usually, but not always true (see engraving), ... 25
Lacinatus. A beautiful fringed variety, various colors, ... 10
Lacinatus flore-pleno. A double variety of the above; very fine, ... 15

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth).

One of the handsomest, brightest and most valuable everlastings, for decorating the flower garden in Summer and for Winter bouquets. Sow in hot-beds and transplant to about one foot apart. *Half-hardy Annuals.*

Gomphrena, globosa alba. White, ... 5
globosa carna. Flesh color, ... 5
globosa rubra. Dark purplish crimson, ... 5
aurea superba. Orange, large and fine; pick before the lower scales drop, ... 5
Above mixed, ... 5

Dianthus Heddewigii Diadematus fl. pl.

HELICHRYSUM.

Per pkt

Very handsome and ornamental plants for mixed borders, and exceedingly valuable for Winter bouquets and other indoor decorations. Cut just before the flowers fully expand. The buds when dried are very handsome, and make up beautifully. Plant a foot apart. Sow in the house or under glass, if possible. *Hardy annuals.*

Helichrysum monstrosum alba. Pure white. 1½ ft., ... 10
monstrosum bright rose. Double. 1½ ft., ... 10
monstrosum dark purple. Double. 1½ ft., ... 10
monstrosum orange. Double. 1½ ft., ... 10
monstrosum. Finest mixed. 1½ ft., ... 10
Dwarf mixed. 1 ft., ... 10

MARIGOLD.

Well-known, free-flowering annuals, with double flowers of considerable richness and beauty. They have been much improved of late.

Marigold African. Mixed orange and lemon; 2 ft., ... 5
African Quilled. Orange, ... 5
African Dwarf. Mixed; 1 ft., ... 5
French. Extra fine. Striped; 1 ft., ... 5
French Dwarf. Mixed, ... 5

PANSY, OR HEARTSEASE.

See our remarks on Pansy, under head of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Plants grown from seed sown in Spring should not be allowed to blossom until the latter end of September. Seed sown in August and September, the plants kept in a cold-frame through the Winter, and planted out in Spring, will blossom freely the whole season. The seed we offer has been saved from the most distinct varieties. *Hardy perennials.*

Pansy King of the Blacks. Almost coal black, ... 20
Violet. With white border; very excellent, ... 20
Striped and Mottled. Very choice and showy, ... 20
Alba pura. Pure white; faultless in form and size of flower, ... 25

Pansies.

Per pkt.

Pansy, Delecata. Light porcelain blue ; large pure white center, ... 25
Imperialis, or Five Blotched. Large dark spots on each petal, not always true, 25
Yellow. A beautiful golden color, ... 15
Light Blue, ... 15
Dark Blue. Very fine, ... 15
White. Almost pure white, ... 15
Marbled Purple. Large and very beautiful, ... 15
Bronzed. Very beautiful, ... 15
Fine mixed of the above, ... 10

PETUNIA.

For out-door decoration in Summer there are few plants that excel this class. They commence to flower early and continue a mass of bloom the whole Summer ; are of the easiest culture. Seeds may be sown in a cold-frame, or hot-bed, or in the open ground. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. *Half-hardy annuals.* (See *Petunia*, under Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.)

Petunia hybrida Grandiflora, Kermesima. Large crimson extra, ... 20
Grandiflora, Inimitable. Red spotted, and margined with white, ... 20
Grandiflora, Dark Red. Shining crimson color, ... 15
Grandiflora, Green Margined. Crimson color, white throat, green edge, ... 20
Grandiflora, Venosa. Beautiful large flowered veined variety, ... 20
Grandiflora. Choicest mixed seed of this very fine variety, ... 20
Double. Although the double Petunia is not always certain to come true from seed, the seed we offer is the best that could be obtained, and may be depended upon for a fair per cent of double flowers. Packet of about 75 seeds, ... 25
Countess of Ellesmore. Rosy carmine, white throat, ... 10
Fine mixed, ... 10

Plant of Double Portulaca.

PORTULACA.

Per pkt.

These brilliant and popular annuals are of the easiest culture, luxuriating in an exposed sunny situation, and producing throughout the Summer their various colored flowers in the greatest profusion. Sow seeds early in the open ground, or in pots or hot-beds, and transplant to about eight inches apart. *Half-hardy annuals.*

Portulaca alba striata. White striped with rose and red., ... 5
aurea striata. Sulphur yellow, striped with gold, ... 5
rosea. Fine rose, ... 5
Thellossonii, Fine crimson, ... 5
Caryophylloides. Rose striped with deep crimson, ... 5
Double Rose-flowered. A variety having large and perfectly double flowers, as much so as the most perfect Rose. The colors are *white, rose, golden, orange crimson scarlet,* and *rosy purple;* colors separate or mixed. (See Engraving), ... 15

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

Among seed-grown plants the Phlox Drummondi stands without a rival for brilliancy of colors and continual display. It is emphatically everybody's flower. The small outlay necessary to procure an abundance of seed, the readiness with which it is cultivated, and its distinct and varied colors, render it deserving of a conspicuous place in every collection of flowers. Commencing in June and July, they produce an abundance of bloom all during Summer and Autumn, from plants grown either by sowing seed in the hot-bed, cold-frame, or open ground. Transplant or thin to twelve or fifteen inches apart. Require good soil. *Hardy annuals.*

Phlox Drummondi, deep blood purple, ... 10
Black Warrior, ... 10
Brilliant Scarlet, ... 10
Rosea. Beautiful rose color, ... 10
Rosea alba oculata. Rose with white eye, ... 10
flore albo. Pure white, ... 10
flore albo oculata. White with purple eye, ... 10
Violacea. Dark violet, white eye, ... 10
Slate colored, ... 10
Phlox Drummondi Leopoldi. Red, with white eye, ... 10
Radowitzii. Crimson, striped with white, ... 10
Finest mixed. Saved from only the best varieties, and sure to give satisfaction, ... 10

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean).

Ricinus Borboniensis Arboreus. Very large and handsome foliage; 15 ft., ... 10
Tricolor. Three-colored; very beautiful; 7 ft., ... 10
Sanguineus. Blood-red stalks; scarlet fruit; one of the best; 5 ft., ... 10
spec. de Philippine Isles. Of gigantic foliage; 6 to 10 ft., ... 15
Mixed varieties, ... 10

STOCKS (Mathiola).

TEN WEEK STOCKS.

The Stock is one of our most important and well-known annuals, being of good habit, beautiful flowers of almost every desirable color, delightfully fragrant, early flowering, and an abundant bloomer. Seed may be sown in hot-bed, pot or box in the house, or in the open ground in the Spring. Transplant to ten or twelve inches apart. (45 to 60 degrees.)

Per pkt.

Stocks, Dwarf German. Dwarf, with large spikes of double flowers. Mixed,..... 15
New dwarf bouquet. Excellent for garden culture. Mixed colors,..... 15
New largest flowering dwarf. A variety with very large truss of flowers,..... 15
New largest flowering dwarf, crimson. Dark and excellent,..... 15
New largest flowering dwarf. Pure white,..... 15
New large-flowering dwarf pyramidal. Very popular. Finest mixed,..... 15
New large-flowering. An excellent variety ; choicest colors mixed,..... 15
" " Deep blood red,..... 15
" " Sulphur,..... 20
Perpetual flowering. A free blooming variety ; fine for the house,..... 15
Large-flowering Emperor. Large and excellent ; mixed colors,..... 15
Wall flower leaved. Splendid mixed colors,..... 15

BROMPTON STOCKS.

Early large flowering. Excellent for fall flowering in pots ; mixed,..... 20
Winter. Very excellent, coming a little later than the above ; mixed,..... 20

SWEET PEA.

The flowering Peas are desirable and popular annuals ; excellent for bouquets and cut flowers, and are commended as one of the most essential to the flower garden. They are among the most fragrant of all the garden flowers. Being a perfectly hardy annual, seed may be sown as early in Spring as the soil can be prepared. Sow in clumps, groups, or drills, and place sticks or other fixtures for the Peas to run upon, and treat the same as the common garden pea. *Hardy annuals.*

Sweet Pea, white, per oz., 10,..... 5
Invincible Scarlet, per oz., 15,..... 5
Invincible Black, per oz., 20,..... 5
Painted Lady. Rose and white, per oz., 15,..... 5
Purple striped, per oz., 10,..... 5
Scarlet striped, per oz., 10,..... 5
Tricolor. White and red with blue edge, per oz., 20,..... 5
Mixture of many varieties, per oz., 10,..... 5

TROPÆOLUM.

Plants of great beauty, blooming throughout the Summer and Fall months. *T. Majus, T. Lobbianum* and *T. Peregrinum* (Canary Flower), being of rapid growth, make an excellent growth for covering old walls, trellises, etc.; while the varieties of *T. Minus,* from their close, compact growth and rich colored flowers, are well suited for bedding purposes. *Half-hardy annuals.*

Tropæolum Majus. Finest mixed varieties,..... 10
Majus Atropurpureum, dark crimson,..... 10
Majus Regetianum, purple violet,..... 10
Majus Scheuerianum, straw color, spotted,..... 10
Majus Scheuerianum Coccineum, scarlet striped,..... 10
Majus Dunett's Orange, dark orange,..... 10
Tropæolum Minus. Finest mixed varieties,..... 10
Minus Carter's Tom Thumb, scarlet,..... 10
Minus Crystal Palace Gem, sulphur, spotted with maroon,..... 15
Minus King of Tom Thumbs, foliage dark, bluish green ; flowers brilliant scarlet, 15
Minus Lilli Smith, small scarlet,..... 10
Minus White (Pearl),..... 15
Tropæolum Lobbianum. Mixed varieties,..... 20
Tropæolum Peregrinium, Canary Flower (Canariensis),..... 10

DOUBLE ZINNIA.

The improved Double Zinnia of the present day is emphatically one of the most valuable annuals that can be grown, and one that is deserving of a place in every garden where any flowers are cultivated. The plant is robust, free-growing and exceedingly prolific, and may be reared from seed sown either under glass, transplanting the plants when small, or, if sown in the open ground, as soon as the danger of frost is over. The flowers are of large size, and very brilliant and desirable colors, and remain on the plant for a long time. They begin to appear when the plants are quite young, and continue to open until hard frosts. *Half-hardy annuals.*

Zinnia, Double. The seed we offer was saved only from the finest double flowers, and will produce nearly one hundred per cent. of double-flowering plants,..... 10
Mexicana. This is a neat dwarf plant, of compact habit, scarcely one foot high, much branched. It is offered in some lists under the name of Zinnia Haageana, and also Aurea and Sanvitalia Mexicana. Mixed,..... 15
Pure White, double and comes true to name,..... 10

ADDITIONAL PLANTS GROWN FROM SEED.

Per pkt

AGROSTEMMA. Free blooming hardy annuals, of very distinct showy colors, and fine for cutting. Flowers small and pink-like. Set five to six inches apart.

New Scarlet. A beautiful, bright variety. 1 ft., ... 5

Cœli Rosa. Rose color. 1 ft., ... 5

ALYSSUM Sweet, pretty little plant, much cultivated for bouquets, its pure white, sweet-scented flowers rendering it valuable for this purpose; useful for edging and massing. Set four inches apart. *Hardy annual,* 5

AMOBIUM alatum. A useful, pure white, everlasting; growing freely in any garden soil. *Hardy annual.* 2 ft., ... 5

ASPERULA azurea setosa. Small, sweet, light blue flowers. *Hardy annual,* 10

ANTIRRHINUM. SNAP DRAGON. Very showy and hardy perennials, always flowering well the first Summer and until after hard frosts; should be protected somewhat in Winter; easily transplanted; set six to nine inches apart.

Majus, fine mixed. 1½ feet, ... 5

Dwarf, mixed. 1 ft., ... 5

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE. *Hardy perennials;* double and single, mixed. 1½ feet, 5

BROWALIA elata grandiflora, fine blue; a free-flowering hardy annual, ... 10

elata alba, a white variety, ... 10

CACALIA coccinea. FLORA'S PAINT BRUSH. Scarlet flowers, ... 5

CALLIOPSIS. Mixed varieties. *Hardy annuals.* 5

CAMPANULA Speculum. Neat, hardy, free flowering annuals; should be set in a mass, so as to cover the entire bed. Transplant to six inches apart. *Hardy annual.* 1 ft. Mixed colors, ... 5

Medium. CANTERBURY BELL. *Hardy perennial.* 3 ft. Mixed colors. 10

CELOSIA. COCKSCOMB. A singular, attractive and showy annual. They succeed well in the garden if planted out in June in a somewhat sheltered situation. Fine for pot culture; mixed colors, crimson predominating. ¾ ft. *Half-hardy annual.* 10

CLARKIA. A hardy annual, growing and producing its cheerful looking flowers under almost any circumstances. Mixed varieties, ... 5

CHRYSANTHEMUM, annual, showy and brilliant colors, mixed, ... 5

COBŒA SCANDENS. A rapid growing climber, with blue flowers. *Tender,* 10

DIGITALIS, OR FOX GLOVE, a well known perennial; mixed, ... 5

ERYSIMUM, Peroffskianum. A free flowering little annual, producing flowers of beautiful orange shade, which we prize highly for its sweet fragrance. *Hardy annual.* 5

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, California. CALIFORNIA POPPY. Profuse blooming plants, with bright yellow and orange flowers. *Hardy annual.* 1 ft. Mixed, ... 5

GODETIA, Lindleyana flore-pleno. A double variety. *Hardy annual,* 10

The Bride. Pure white, with crimson belt; a beautiful variety. *Hardy annual,* .. 5

GYPSOPHILA MURALIS. Pretty hardy annual, with fine flowers, ... 5

HELIANTHUS. SUN FLOWER. We have both the *double dwarf* and *tall*; either variety, ... 5

HOLLYHOCK. This splendid hardy plant ranks with the Dahlia for Autumn decoration, and, from its stately growth and the varied colors of its magnificent spikes of flowers, may justly demand a place in every collection. *Hardy perennials.* Mixed double varieties. (See engraving page 41), ... 10

ICE PLANT. See description under Mesembryanthemum, page 43, ... 10

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT. CYPRESS VINE. Tender annual, elegant flowers. Mixed, 10

LYCHNIS HAAGENE. Very beautiful flowers, large and brilliant, vermillion colored; plant dwarfish; sow where they are to flower. *Hardy annual,* 15

MAURANDIA BARCLAYANA. Graceful, tender, climbing plants for baskets and trellises. Mixed colors, ... 10

MIGNONETTE. Every garden should have a small bed of Mignonette for its unsurpassed fragrance. It may be sown in the open ground. A pot started in Summer and kept growing and flowering during the Winter, will give much pleasure until Spring. *Hardy annual,* 5

MIMULUS tigrinus. Beautiful varieties, finely spotted. Mixed, ... 10

Tigrinus white ground, splendid, large flowering, tigered and spotted on white. *Tender,* 25

Per pkt.

MIRABILIS JALAPA. All the most beautiful and distinct colors, mixed. *Half-hardy perennial.* 2½ ft., ... 10

NEMOPHILA. Hardy annuals, neat habit, varied and novel colors. Mixed. 1 ft., 5

PERENNIAL PEA. Excellent, hardy climber, for covering arbors, etc. Mixed, 15

POPPY. Showy and well known border flowers, apt to be despised through ignorance of the really good qualities of improved varieties. *Hardy annual.*

Pæony-flowered. Beautiful and very double. Mixed colors, ... 5

RHODANTHE MANGLESII. An everlasting flower of bright rosy color, and silvery calyx, valuable for Winter bouquets. *Half-hardy annuals,* 10

SALPIGLOSSIS. Beautiful half-hardy annuals, with funnel-shaped flowers, richly colored, delicately veined and marbled. Seed may be sown in a hot-bed, frame, or the open border. Set plants eight inches apart. Mixed. *Half-hardy annuals.* 1 ft., 5

SCABIOSA. MOURNING BRIDE. Excellent half-hardy annuals. All colors mixed... 5

nana fl. pl. var. A double dwarf Scabiosa; free blooming and valuable, ... 10

SENSITIVE PLANT. TOUCH-ME-NOT. A very interesting and curious half-hardy annual, its leaves suddenly closing when touched or shaken. Requires to be started in the hot-bed; best adapted for pot culture. *Tender annuals,* 10

SWEET WILLIAM. *(Dianthus Barbatus.)* A well known garden perennial, much improved of late years; hardy. Best double mixed, ... 10

nigrescens. Splendid dark; **oculatus marginatus.** Each variety separate, ... 10

THUNBERGIA. Valuable half-hardy climber, excellent for baskets, trellises, etc.; considerable heat is required to start the seed, ... 15

TAGETES SIGNATA PUMILIA. A splendid half-hardy annual, forming a dense globular mass, and producing hundreds of bright yellow and orange flowers, 10

VERBENA HYBRIDA. From the seed we offer, of this indispensable plant, flowers of fine color and form may be expected, ... 20

XERANTHEMUM. A showy everlasting of desirable colors, being white, silvery white, and purple. Valuable for Winter bouquets. Mixed colors. *Hardy annuals,* 5

GRASSES FOR DRYING.

The varieties of these, though, of course, not brilliant, are interesting in the garden and desirable for cutting with flowers in Summer; but they are particularly valuable for the formation of Winter bouquets, wreaths and other ornaments, to use with the everlasting flowers. For this purpose they should be cut in a green state and dried in the shade.

Agrostis Nebulosa. Most elegant ornamental grass; fine and feathery; very delicate, 10

Avena Sterilis. ANIMATED OATS. The seeds are a novel curiosity, and *animated,* ... 10

Briza Maxima. One of the best of the ornamental grasses; perfectly hardy; sow in the open ground any time in Spring. One foot, ... 5

minor. Very small and pretty; sow early. Six inches, ... 5

Coix Lachryma. JOB'S TEARS. About two feet; broad, corn-like leaves, ... 5

Laugurus Ovatus, HARE'S-TAIL GRASS. Showy head; excellent, ... 5

SEEDS OF GRASSES AND CLOVER FOR LAWNS, ETC.

Kentucky Blue Grass *(Poa Pratensis),* extra clean; per bushel $3.50, per quart, ... 25

Red Top Grass *(Agrostis Vulgaris),* per bushel $2.50; per quart, ... 20

Sweet-scented Vernal Grass *(Anthoxanthum odoratum),* per lb. 75 cts., per oz., ... 10

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass, per bushel $4.50, per peck $1.30, per quart, ... 25

Clover, white, best quality, per lb., ... 60

TREE PLANTING—LOOK AHEAD.—Errors are frequently committed in planting Hardy Evergreen and Deciduous trees, by not taking "one long look ahead." Many instances have come under our observation where Norway Spruce, Pines or other trees, which, with age, grow to large size, have been planted while small close to walks or, perhaps, the fence, house or other trees, in groups, without calculation for their future growth and spread. Such mistakes are not so evident to the planter while the trees are young, but after some years of growth, and after it is too late to remedy the matter, they encroach upon the walks or house or injure other trees, which it is now also noticeable where planted too close.

Planting ornamental trees is a work requiring forethought, and it is not altogether for the present immediate effect that it is done, but for time far distant as well, and one needs to have the full-grown form, size and appearance in his mind's eye at the time of planting, if he would avoid making blunders which never can be corrected.

SELECT VEGETABLE SEEDS.

		Per oz.	per pkt.
1.	**Asparagus,** Conover's Collossal,	15	5
2.	**Bean,** China, per pt. 18c.,		5
3.	Early Valentine, per pt. 18c.,		5
4.	Mohawk, per pt. 18c.,		5
5.	Dwarf Butter, per pt. 30c.,		10
6.	White Marrowfat, per pt. 18c.,		5
7.	Yellow Six Weeks, per pt. 20c.,		10
8.	Large White Kidney, ℔ pt. 20c.,		10
9.	Horticultural, per pt. 25c.,		10
10.	Large Lima, per pt. 30c.,		10
11.	Giant Wax, per pt. 60c.,		10
12.	**Beet,** Extra Early Bassano,	15	5
13.	New Dark Egyptian,	40	10
14.	White Sugar, per lb. 75c.,		10
15.	Early Blood Red,	15	5
16.	Long Blood Red,	15	5
17.	Norbiton Giant Wurtzel, ℔ lb. 75c.	10	
18.	Long Yellow, per lb. 75c.,	10	
19.	**Broccoli,** Purple Cape,	75	10
20.	**Brussels Sprouts,**	25	5
21.	**Cabbage,** Early Dwarf York,	25	5
22.	Little Pixie,	25	10
23.	Large York,	25	5
24.	Early Wakefield,	60	10
25.	Fotler's Early Drumhead	60	10
26.	Sugar Loaf,	30	5
27.	Schweinfurth,	75	10
28.	Winningstadt,	40	10
29.	Marblehead Mammoth,	80	10
30.	Large Late Drumhead,	50	5
31.	Premium Flat Dutch,	50	5
32.	Drumhead Savoy,	40	5
33.	Red, Pickling,	30	5
34.	**Carrot,** Earliest Shorthorn,	25	5
35.	Long Orange,	15	5
36.	Long White Belgian Green-Top, per lb, $1.00,	15	5
37.	**Cauliflower,** Early Paris,	1.50	15
38.	Erfurt Earliest Dwarf,	3.00	15
39.	Nonpareil,	1.50	10
40.	Lenormand,	1.50	10
41.	**Celery,** Incomparable Dwarf,	50	10
42.	Giant White Solid,	40	10
43.	Boston Market,	30	10
44.	**Celeriac,**	30	10
45.	**Corn,** Stowell's Evergreen, ℔ pt. 18		5
46.	Crosby's Early Sugar, ℔ pt. 20c.,		5
47.	Early 8-rowed Sugar, ℔ pt. 18c.,		5
48.	Pop Corn, per pt. 20c.,		5
49.	**Cress,** Curled Leaf,	10	5
50.	**Cucumber,** Early Green Cluster,	15	5
51.	Early Frame,	15	5
52.	Improved Long Green,	15	5
53.	White Spine,	15	5
54.	**Egg-Plant,** New York Purple,	1.25	10
55.	**Endive,**	35	5
56.	**Kohl-Rabi,** Large Green,	20	5
57.	**Kale,** Green Curled,	40	5
58.	**Leek,** Large London,	40	5
59.	Early White Vienna,	40	5
60.	**Lettuce,** Victoria Cabbage, hardy,	30	5
61.	Curled, Simpson,	30	5
62.	Early Tennis Ball,	30	5
63.	White Silesian,	35	5
64.	**Musk Melon,** Jenny Lind,	20	5
65.	Nutmeg,	20	5
66.	Fine Netted,	20	5
67.	**WaterMelon,** Mountain Sweet,	15	5
68.	Black Spanish,	20	10
69.	Apple-seeded,	50	15
70.	Citron,	30	10
71.	**Nasturtium,** Tall,	25	5
72.	**Okra,** Dwarf White,	20	10
73.	**Onion,** Wethersfield Red,	40	10
74.	Danvers Yellow,	40	10
75.	Silver Skin,	30	10
76.	White Portugal,	50	10
77.	**Parsley,** Giant Curled,	20	5
78.	**Parsnip,** Student,	15	5
79.	Large Dutch,	10	5
80.	**Pea,** Carter's First Crop, ℔ qt. 50c		10
81.	Alpha, per qt. 60c.,		10
82.	Early Dan. O'Rourke, ℔ qt. 40c		5
83.	McLean's Little Gem, ℔ qt. 60c.		10
84.	McLean's Advancer, ℔ qt. 60c.		10
85.	Laxton's Prol. lg., ℔ qt. 40c.,		10
86.	Champion of England, ℔ qt. 40c		10
87.	Black-eyed Marrowfat, ℔ qt. 25c		5
88.	Sugar Pea, per qt. 75c.,		10
89.	**Pepper,** Large Bell,	40	10
90.	Sweet Mountain,	50	10
91.	**Radish,** Rose Olive-shaped,	15	5
92.	French Breakfast,	15	5
93.	Scarlet Turnip,	15	5
94.	Long Scarlet Short-top,	15	5
95.	Long White Naples,	20	10
96.	Chinese Rose Winter,	30	10
97.	Black Spanish Winter; long,	30	10
98.	**Salsify,**	35	10
99.	**Spinach,** Round or Summer,	10	5
100.	Prickly, or Fall,	10	5
101.	**Squash,** Early Bush Scallop,	15	5
102.	Early Crook-Necked,	20	5
103.	Hubbard,	30	10
104.	Boston Marrow,	25	5
105.	Winter Crook-Neck,	20	5
106.	**Tomato,** Early Smooth Red,	50	5
107.	Trophy,	50	10
108.	Large Smooth Red,	40	5
109.	Gen. Grant,	50	10
110.	Hubbard's Curled Leaf,	50	10
111.	**Turnip,** Early White Flat Dutch,	10	5
112.	Purple Top Strap Leaved,	10	5
113.	White Sweet Russia,	10	5
114.	**Ruta Baga,** Laing's Purple Top,	10	5
115.	**Caraway,**		5
116.	**Coriander,**		5
117.	**Marjoram,**		5
118.	**Sage,**		5
119.	**Summer Savory,**		5
120.	**Thyme,**		5

Beans, Corn, and Peas ordered by the quart or pint are subject to an extra charge of eight cents per pint for postage. All other seeds are sent by mail postage paid and their safe arrival guaranteed to the purchaser.

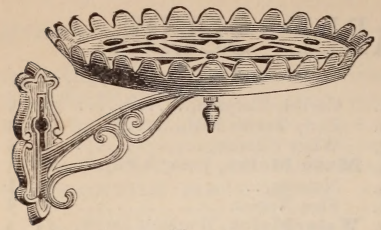


Fig. 1.

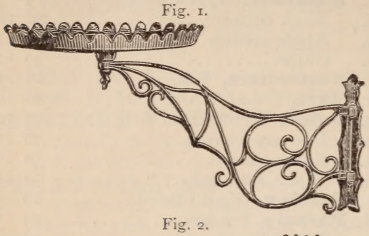


Fig. 2.

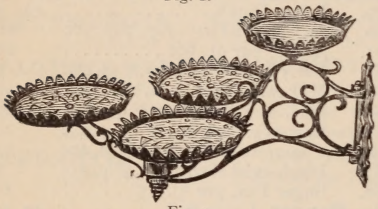


Fig. 3.

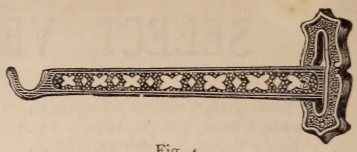


Fig. 4.

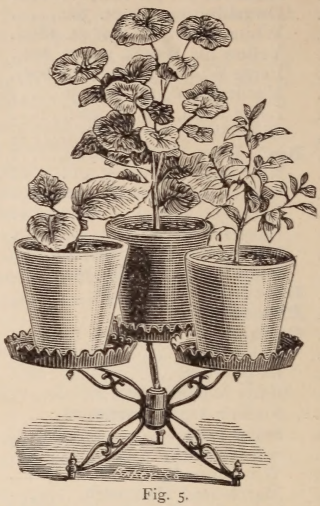


Fig. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

We keep on hand the following articles, which we will forward by express to any part of the country upon receipt of price, the receiver paying expressage. A few of the articles are mailable, and these will be sent post paid at the prices named. Under no circumstances can we allow either discounts or compensation of any kind, on orders for the articles named in this list, or on books.

French Bronze Goods.—The above cuts give a pretty good idea of the appearance of these goods, and also their utility. They are iron and are finished in French bronze, ground and varnished in beautiful and attractive style. Fig. 1 is a Bracket for an Ivy pot, price 40 cents. Fig. 2 is a one-cup swinging flower pot Bracket with longer arm than the Ivy Bracket, price 60 cents. Fig. 3 is a four-cup Bracket quite similar to Fig. 2, price $1.60 Fig. 5 represents a three-cup Table or Window Flower Stand, worth $1.60. The cups of these Brackets and the Stand are about 5 inches in diameter. Fig. 4 represents a very pretty and cheap Bronzed Hook or Support for a Hanging Basket or Bird's Cage, price 20 cents. We have many other forms of these goods, such as Aquariums, Ferneries, Vases, etc., which are illustrated and described in a separate catalogue which will be sent free to all who apply.

Wire Hanging Baskets, complete.—12-inch size, plain, 40 cents each. 10-inch size, plain, 30 cents each. 8-inch size, plain, 25 cents each. Basket with borders, 50 per cent. additional to these prices.

Hanging Flower Pots.—The novelty of the season. 6-inch size, 50 cents each. 8 inch size, 90 cents each.

Flower Pots and Saucers of all sizes from 2 inches upwards, by the dozen, hundred or thousand; prices on application stating what is required.

Ornamental Bouquet Papers.—Imported goods; extra strong lace paper; shipped in no smaller quantities than one-half dozen. Sent by mail, post paid, 3½-inch size, per doz., 75 cents. 4-inch size, per doz., 90 cents. 5-inch size, per doz., $1.10. 6-inch size, per doz., $1.25. 7-inch size, per doz., $1.35.

Ornamental Straw Baskets, Imported.—For filling with flowers, $2.00 and upwards.

Tin Foil.—A useful article for lining baskets to be filled with flowers, also for winding the handles of bouquets, 75 cents per lb.

All kinds of designs in Wire, also Willow Baskets for flowers, etc.; prices on application.

Whale Oil Soap.—For destroying insects; by mail 25 cents per lb.

Rural Books.

The following are among the best Horticultural Books published, and we can forward any or all at the prices named below, postage paid, to any address.

American Weeds and Useful Plants,	$1.75
Barry's Fruit Garden,	2.50
Breck's New Book of Flowers,	1.75
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant,	2.50
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed Growing,	1.00
Bryant's Forest Trees,	1.50
Buist's Flower Garden Directory,	1.50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener,	1.50
Burr's Garden Vegetables,	3.00
Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide,	.75
Darwin's Variation of Animals and Plants, 2 vols.	6.00
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees (new edition),	5.00
Downing's Landscape Gardening,	6.50
Elliot's Western Fruit Grower's Guide,	1.50
Every Woman her own Flower Gardener,	.50
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses,	2.50
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist,	1.50
Fuller's Grape Culture,	1.50
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist,	1.50
Gray's Manual in Botany and Lessons, in one volume,	4.00
Gray's How Plants Grow,	1.25
Henderson's Gardening for Profit,	1.50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture,	1.50
Hoopes' Book of Evergreens,	3.00
Hop Culture,	$0.40
Husmann's Grapes and Wine,	1.50
Kemp's Landscape Gardening,	2.50
Onion Culture,	.20
Parkman's Book of Roses,	3.00
Parsons on the Rose,	1.50
Pedder's Farmer's Land Measurer,	.60
Quinn's Money in the Garden,	1.50
Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit,	1.00
Rand's Bulbs,	1.50
Rand's Flowers for Parlor and Garden,	3.00
Rand's 75 Popular Flowers,	1.50
River's Miniature Fruit Garden,	1.00
Scott's Suburban Homes, an elegant work,	8.00
The Parlor Aquarium,	1.00
Thomas' Fruit Culturist,	3.00
Warder's American Pomology,	3.00
Warder's Hedges and Evergreens,	1.50
Woodward's Graperies, etc.,	1.50
White's Gardening for the South,	2.00
Wheeler's Homes for the People,	3.00
Wiedenmann's Beautifying Country Homes. A superb quarto volume, 24 lithographic plates in colors,	15.00
Window Gardening, Williams,	1.50

Our Cut Flower Department.

Wreaths, Crosses, Crowns, Anchors,

AND OTHER DESIGNS IN

WHITE FLOWERS FOR FUNERALS,

ALSO

Bouquets, Floral Designs, Baskets of Flowers, Plants for decoration at Weddings, Parties, etc., made promptly and in the very best style.

Residents within twelve hours' distance from Buffalo, on Railroad lines, can have their orders filled by us, as our experience in packing enables us to forward Flowers and finished designs by express with safety. Orders by Letter and Telegraph receive prompt and careful attention.

AN OMISSION.

We omitted to describe **Double White Lychnis** *(Lychnis Flos Cuculi Pleno)* in its proper place. This is a valuable plant for Summer bouquets; flowers pure white, two inches in diameter, resembling a double Carnation; it blooms from middle of June to October. Last year our stock of this desirable plant was exhausted before all orders were filled; this season we have propagated it largely and will be able to meet all demands; hardy; 25 cents each.

OUR CITY DEPOT is at 440 Main street, Buffalo. The New Park Greenhouses and Flower Garden front on the circle at Humboldt Parkway entrance to the Buffao Central Park, near Main street. These are at all times open to the public, and an invitation is extended to our friends, customers and all lovers of flowers to visit us, at either of the above places. Main street cars convey passengers within 12 minutes' walk from the Greenhouses every 15 minutes.

LONG BROTHERS.